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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-088**

**Tuesday**

**9 May 1989**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-088

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9 May 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### **Takeshita Noncommittal on Car Phone Dispute** *OW0805140089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita issued no special instructions to resolve a developing dispute between Japan and the U.S. over cellular car phones, Posts and Telecommunications Vice Minister Yusai Okuyama said following a meeting with Takeshita.

Okuyama, who was called to the prime minister's residence to brief Takeshita on the dispute, later told reporters he explained that Japan cannot accept Washington's demand to allow Motorola Inc. of the U.S. full access to the cellular car phone market in Japan.

Okuyama refused earlier in the day Motorola's application to start car phone service in the Tokyo Metropolitan area.

His refusal followed an earlier statement by International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka pledging to resolve the issue by May 27.

Mitsuzuka had just returned from an eight-day trip to the U.S. and Canada undertaken to gauge sentiment in Washington toward imposing trade sanctions on Japanese imports in retaliation for what Washington claims are unfair trade practices by Japan.

### **Officials Comment on Market Issue** *OW0905062989 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Japanese Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said he wants to work out measures to cope with the planned U.S. retaliation against Japan in the telecommunication market during the time of the Takeshita administration. Mr Mitsuzuka was speaking at a news conference held today after returning from a trip to the United States. The United States has decided to take retaliatory measures against Japan for failing to work in Japan's telecommunication market. Mr Mitsuzuka said he had promised the U.S. Government that he would convey details of Japan's market opening policies in a month. But, he said he wants to work out measures after consulting with the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications [MPT] to deal with the situation and convey them to the U.S. side during the Takeshita administration.

In line with the telecommunication market issue, Okuyama, administrative vice minister of the MPT, held a news conference this afternoon and said he spoke with Trade and Industry Minister Mitsuzuka, but no concrete measure was mentioned. Mr Okuyama further said that the MPT should take responsibility in dealing with the issue. He said Japan had already presented a compromise plan following the U.S. demand to participate in

the automobile telephone market in the Tokyo metropolitan area. He said there is no room for further concessions, and added that he is waiting to see the next United States' move.

### **Report of Lost H-Bomb Alarms Okinawans** *OW0805060089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Naha, May 8 KYODO—A report that the U.S. Navy lost a hydrogen bomb off Okinawa 24 years ago triggered fears of radioactive pollution of the sea, as well as outrage, among local residents Monday.

The U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine reported in its latest issue that an aircraft carrying a one-kiloton hydrogen bomb sank in waters some 380 kilometers off Okinawa after rolling off the aircraft carrier "Ticonderoga" during the Vietnam War in 1965.

After the news reached here, Hiroaki Fukuchi, president of the local chapter of the Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin), said it is possible for the bomb to generate radioactive pollution, and that this may have already taken place, he said.

The U.S. military should investigate the incident closely and take responsibility for the consequences, he said.

Morihide Hiroma, village head of Kitadaitoson, an island located in the Pacific near the site where the bomb was reportedly lost, said the Japanese Government should recover it as early as possible, if the allegation was confirmed to be true.

Misao Kamiyama, a labor union official and leader of an antiwar movement opposed to U.S. forces stationed in Okinawa, said he was shocked by the news, and called for immediate probes into the case and measures by authorities concerned.

The U.S. military command declined to comment on the report, saying it is in no position to do so.

### **Government Seeks Explanation** *OW0905034889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 9 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Japan has requested the United States to explain the circumstances surrounding the loss of a hydrogen bomb carried by a warplane which fell into the sea off Okinawa, a top Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official said Japan did not become aware of the incident, which occurred in 1965, until 16 years later in 1981 when the Pentagon issued a summary of accidents involving nuclear weapons.



The fighter plane which had carried the powerful bomb, an A-4E Skyhawk, rolled off the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga at a point 320 kilometers off Okinawa and sank in 5,000 meters of water, according to NEWSWEEK magazine. The pilot reportedly died.

The Foreign Ministry official said that while Japan did not receive notification following the accident, he doubted that the Ticonderoga was carrying the weapons to Yokosuka, a naval port south of Tokyo, as was reported.

He noted that Japan's "three nonnuclear principles" of prohibiting the possession, production or introduction of nuclear weapons into its territory had not yet been promulgated at the time of the incident.

But he said a U.S.-Japan "prior consultation" agreement that was then in force stated that the U.S. was to consult Japan on such matters as the introduction into Japanese territory of nuclear weapons.

Opposition parties have charged that U.S. naval ships and submarines routinely visit Japanese ports laden with nuclear bombs with the tacit agreement of the Japanese Government.

The Pentagon's representative office in Tokyo issued a brief statement Tuesday saying, "In 1981, the Department of Defense confirmed the 1965 loss of an A-4 aircraft with one nuclear weapon from a U.S. carrier operating in international waters."

"The incident occurred more than 500 miles from the Asian mainland and 80 miles from the closest point of land—a small island in the Japanese chain."

#### Ministry Not To Probe Incident

OW0905120189 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network  
in Japanese 1000 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] The latest issue of the U.S. news weekly NEWSWEEK says that an American warplane carrying a hydrogen bomb rolled off into the seas from a U.S. naval aircraft carrier while navigating in the waters off the coast of Okinawa 24 years ago, and that it has been lost since then.

According to a REUTER-KYODO dispatch from New York, the incident involves an A-4E Skyhawk fighter carrying a hydrogen bomb together with its crew members that rolled off the deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier "Ticonderoga" and sank in 5,000-meters depth of water 24 years ago in 1965. The incident occurred about 320 km from the main island of Okinawa as the "Ticonderoga" was heading from Vietnam to the port of Yokosuka in Japan.

NEWSWEEK reports that these facts have been disclosed by the materials obtained by the Institute of Policy Studies, a private research organization in Washington, under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

According to the report, the hydrogen bomb, which is still lost at sea bottom, is codenamed B-43 and has a power equivalent to 1 megaton. Moreover, NEWSWEEK says that the U.S. Navy did not admit that the incident had taken place for a long time, and that 8 years ago in 1980, when the Defense Department issued a report on a series of accidents in the U.S. forces involving nuclear weapons, the report only said that the incident had occurred in the ocean, 800 km away from the land.

However, NEWSWEEK does not mention how the warplane rolled off the carrier or whether there is any possibility that radiation might leak from the sunken bomb. It says that if the incident is true, it will strengthen views that vessels carrying nuclear weapons had been coming to the Japanese ports in violation of the Japanese policies of three non-nuclear principles. In this connection, the magazine speculates that the disclosure will, once again, spark a debate in Japan over the introduction of nuclear weapons.

The year, 1965, when the incident is believed to have taken place, was a turning point in the Vietnam war. Involvement of the United States became deeper this year as it began bombing North Vietnam using carrier-based planes deployed in the Gulf of Tonkin. The U.S. Department of Defense is said to have considered the use of nuclear weapons in the Vietnam war, and it is said that the carrier-based units might have played that role in an emergency.

Concerning this report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has indicated that it does not intend to inquire into the facts of the incident. The Ministry says that there has been a report that the "Ticonderoga" had called at Yokosuka Port after the incident. It says, however, that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty demands prior consultations when any nuclear weapons are to be brought into Japan, including ships calling at its ports. The ministry says it is confident that no nuclear weapons were brought into Japan since the United States had not asked for such advanced consultations.

In connection with this incident, Kensuke Ebata, a defense expert, says he thinks that the incident may have taken place during one of the U.S. forces' military training in the area. He said that at that time, the United States is said to have assigned nuclear weapons to the Air Force units on Guam and to the aircraft carriers in the Pacific. That was because, he says, the United States was looking cautiously toward China as China was supporting Vietnam.

Taking the depth of the waters as well as the structure of the bomb into consideration, there seems to be no danger of environmental pollution, he adds. He adds that it is commonly believed by defense experts that aircraft carriers are nuclear-armed. But in case of Japan, he says that it will be difficult to explain the incident from the political viewpoint because Japan has the three nonnuclear principles. In 1965 when the incident occurred, the "Ticonderoga" and other aircraft carriers of the same type often made port calls at Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture and Sasebo in Nagasaki Prefecture because of the bombing of North Vietnam in the Vietnam war.

#### **Finance Minister on Fall in Yen Value**

OW0905040389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsu Murayama said Tuesday the current fall in the value of the yen against the U.S. dollar is not welcome.

Murayama's comment came at a time when the U.S. unit rose above the 135 yen level at one stage in early morning trading in Tokyo.

His ministry is closely watching foreign exchange rate movements to see where the market is heading, the minister said.

But Murayama was optimistic about the effect of yen's fall on domestic wholesale prices, saying "import prices, which are vulnerable to the exchange rate fluctuations, will not rise so much."

#### **Yen-Dollar Rate Evaluated**

OW0905064889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT  
8 May 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A top Japanese Finance Ministry official Monday suggested that current yen-dollar exchange rates are acceptable, contrasting with an earlier remark by a Bank of Japan source that the current rates are not welcome.

The official told reporters on condition of anonymity that he will closely monitor currency movements for the time being.

The U.S. Dollar closed at 134.52 yen in Tokyo inter-bank trading Monday, the highest since September 30 last year, despite the intervention earlier in the day by the Bank of Japan to defend the weakening yen by selling some 200 million dollars.

The official's remark contrasted with a statement made earlier in the day by a Bank of Japan [BOJ] source that the current yen-dollar exchange rates do not reflect the two countries' fundamental economic strength and suggested recent moves are getting speculative.

The BOJ source said the central bank's action in the Tokyo market in support of the yen was in line with the coordinated policy agreed upon by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations.

The central bank stepped into the market when the dollar hit around 134.45-50 yen, market sources said.

The stronger dollar drew support partly from a weekend statement by a senior U.S. Treasury Department official in a Senate committee hearing that recent exchange rate levels and currency market stability are "welcome."

Meanwhile, Bank of Japan officials expressed concern late in the day that the sharp depreciation of the yen against the dollar will bring about greater pressures toward higher domestic prices.

The officials suggested the central bank would step up its intervention efforts to prevent the yen from further weakening in concert with the central banks of other major countries. [passage omitted]

#### **Central Bank To Intervene**

OW0905062589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—A Bank of Japan (BOJ) source indicated Tuesday morning that the central bank continued dollar-selling intervention in Tokyo as it believes the dollar's current rise is counterproductive.

The source made the remark after the dollar rose above the 135-yen level in Tokyo for the first time since last September.

"There is no change in the economic fundamentals that would support the dollar's advance," the source said.

#### **Labor Minister Complains About Foreign Workers**

OW0905062489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Labor Minister Hyosuke Niwa said Tuesday that the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] and some business groups have too easily allowed an inflow of foreign workers to Japan.

Following a regular cabinet meeting, Niwa told reporters that Japanese businesses should not depend on foreign workers to cover manpower shortages.

Niwa said Japan cannot easily shut out foreign workers once the government allows them to work in the country.

Niwa also said Japanese businesses should contribute more economic and technological assistance to help create job opportunities in developing countries.



An EPA-commissioned panel released a report last week urging the government to accept unskilled foreign workers to cope with the fast inflow of such workers.

An estimated 70,000 to 100,000 workers, mostly from Southeast Asia, are staying illegally in Japan, Justice Ministry officials have said.

#### **Parties Fail To Agree on Budget Debate Date**

OW0805215489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT  
8 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and opposition parties failed on Monday to agree on when to open deliberations on the 60.4 trillion yen budget for Fiscal 1989 at the House of Councillors.

The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party called for the resignation of Kenzaburo Hara as speaker of the House of Representatives, opposition sources said.

Hara is responsible for the LDP's unilateral passage of the budget through the lower chamber on April 28, the sources said.

The LDP remained noncommittal toward the opposition demand but promised to convey it to Hara, the opposition sources said.

A top LDP official, who declined to be identified, told reporters later that changes are needed in the leadership of the Diet, hinting at Hara's resignation.

#### **Ito Wins Factional Support; Still Reluctant**

OW0905113989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party's main power blocs on Tuesday endorsed a plan to put up Masayoshi Ito as new party president to succeed Noboru Takeshita, LDP sources said.

LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe met separately during the day with four faction leaders and three party elders and obtained their support.

Ito, 75, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, repeatedly declined on Tuesday to assume the party leadership and said the ruling party needs a revolutionary change of consciousness to make a fresh start.

Ito told reporters nothing will be changed if the party replaces its head only.

Abe said he hopes to pick a man who can obtain the support of the whole party.

Abe, who was given a free hand to coordinate the leadership matter, met reporters after the series of meeting and said he will not hurry to pick Takeshita's successor.

The LDP elders who Abe met were former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda, Zenko Suzuki and Yasuhiro Nakasone. The four faction leaders were Kiichi Miyazawa, Toshio Komoto, Susumu Nikkaido and Shin Kanemaru, who represented the Takeshita faction.

Abe also met with Ichiro Yamagouchi, leader of LDP members in the house of councillors.

In the meeting with Abe, Fukuda who was prime minister between 1976 and 1978, called for achieving a major party reform and for picking a vigorous man capable of doing the job, LDP sources said.

Suzuki, who earlier supported Ito as Takeshita's successor, echoed Fukuda's call for a sweeping reform, urging Abe to remove obstacles to Ito's acceptance.

Suzuki stopped short of detailing the nature of the "obstacles" but was undoubtedly hinting at a response to opposition demands that Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

In his meeting with Abe, Nakasone said he is ready to appear in the Diet to explain his role after prosecutors complete investigations.

Nakasone also told Abe the new party leader must be a man who can obtain all-party support.

Suzuki was prime minister 1980-1982, while Nakasone was in power 1982-1987.

Miyazawa, to whose faction Ito belongs, promised all-out support for Ito assuming power, the sources said.

Kanemaru, Komoto and Nikaido all supported Abe's coordination efforts to pick a successor to Takeshita, they said.

Abe told reporters he will meet Ito and LDP policy chief Michio Watanabe on Wednesday.

#### **Komeito's Ikeda Received Recruit Funds**

OW0905055889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT  
8 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Komeito Dietman Katsuya Ikeda received contributions totaling about 14 million yen from the beleaguered Recruit Co., despite party rules forbidding the acceptance of corporate funds, informed sources said Monday.

The Tokyo Public Prosecutors Office had questioned Ikeda earlier about his links with Recruit.

The company had given him 50,000 pre-listing shares in its Recruit Cosmos subsidiary in the name of his younger brother earning the dietman a 10 million yen profit upon their sale.

The 14 million yen sum was hidden in the guise of private contributions from senior Recruit company officials to different political support groups of Ikeda over a two-year period starting in 1985.

Komeito forbids its members from accepting funds from corporate givers.

Ikeda used means such as private memberships in a "Diamond Association" and participation in study group meetings held every two or three months to hide the funds' corporate origins.

The dietman's younger brother Yuzuru is believed to have handled the financial dealings involved. Ikeda's secretary has denied any knowledge of the money.

#### **Independent Wins Aomori Mayoral Election**

OW0805023189 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT  
7 May 89

[Text] Aomori, May 8 KYODO—A Conservative independent backed by the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) won Sunday's Aomori mayoral election in which the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) failed to field a candidate.

Seizo Sasaki, vice president of the Aomori Chamber of Commerce and Industry, garnered 52,602 votes, defeating three rivals, one of them backed by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and one by the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

The election, called following the death of Mayor Tadashi Kudo, was the first mayoral vote in a prefectural capital since Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced his intention to resign April 25.

The LDP failed to field its own candidate in this conservative region amid anti-LDP feelings among the people triggered by the Recruit scandal and the introduction of the 3 percent consumption tax from April 1.

Election analysts said Sasaki, 56, won the mayoral election as he proposed revisions in the indirect tax.

#### **North Korea**

#### **448th MAC Meeting Held at Panmunjom 9 May**

SK0905033989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0210 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The 448th Military Armistice Commission [MAC] meeting is now under way at Panmunjom at our side's proposal.

As has already been reported, on 28 April, our side proposed to the U.S. side to hold the MAC meeting at 1100 on 3 May 1989. However, the U.S. side did not accept our request for the day we proposed. Thus, the 448th MAC meeting is being held today, 6 days since that time.

At the meeting, Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, stated that our side, proceeding from the duty and mission of the MAC, called for today's meeting to discuss the important questions which our two sides should urgently resolve by paying due attention.

He said: Easing tension and having negotiations have become a worldwide trend today. Issues on disputes have been smoothly resolved in many areas and many nations of the world through negotiations and the issues on the withdrawal of foreign troops and on eliminating nuclear weapons are being resolved one after another.

This can be said to be an affirmative development of the situation. However, regrettably enough, only the situation on the Korean peninsula is advancing along the path contradictory to such a worldwide trend for detente.

Confrontation and tensions on the Korean peninsula have not been reduced but rather the danger of war, in particular, the danger of a nuclear war, is increasing every moment. Under such circumstances, our side recognized that the issue of removing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula should be urgently resolved.

As is known to the whole world, we are a nuclear-free country. We have no nuclear weapons. However, contrary to this, enormous nuclear weapons have been introduced and deployed in South Korea, the other half of the Korean peninsula.

Even according to basic data, 152 nuclear shells for 155-mm guns; 56 nuclear shells for 8-inch guns; 54 nuclear shells for 175-mm guns; 192 nuclear bombs for planes; 144 nuclear warheads for Nike Hercules missiles; 88 nuclear warheads for Honest John missiles; 12 nuclear warheads for Sergeant missiles; 12 Lance ground-to-ground missiles; 50 nuclear mines; and 302 nuclear-delivery means were already deployed in the mid-1970's in South Korea.

Since that time, an additional 248 nuclear weapons, including 33 nuclear bombs and nuclear mines, have been introduced into South Korea.

In 1985, the United States deployed in South Korea 56 neutron bombs, which are cursed and denounced by all people as the devil's weapons of the 20th century, in South Korea.

As a result, South Korea has been turned into a nuclear base, the largest in the Far East, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed. This means that there is more than one nuclear weapon deployed for every 100 square kilometers.

In light of the fact that there is one nuclear weapon deployed for every 400 square kilometers in NATO areas, this means that the density of nuclear weapon deployment in South Korea is four times higher than that in NATO countries. Their capability is also enormously high.

According to an analysis, the total explosive power of the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea is equal to 13,000 kilotons. This is more than 1,000 times higher than the explosive power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, which took the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings.

This notwithstanding, nuclear arms buildup is currently being continued in South Korea and nuclear bases are being constructed on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialists are about to deploy several dozens of ultramodern F-15E fighter-bombers in South Korea in the near future.

Nuclear airports are under construction in completely sealed-off places such as Chungwon, North Chungchong Province, and Suwon, Kyonggi Province. While enlarging Mosulpo airport in Chejudo on a large scale, they are actively pushing through a plan to build a nuclear military base in areas around it.

A special strategic Air Force base, the world's largest nuclear airbase, is under construction in Sosan, South Chungchong Province.

The senior member of our side noted that such maneuvers of the U.S. side to build up nuclear arms constitute a grave violation of the Preamble in the Armistice Agreement, which desires the prevention of another war from breaking out and guarantees lasting peace in Korea, and Article 13d, which prohibits the reinforcement of arms from outside of Korea, and said that it also runs extremely counter to the international trend toward detente.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists' deployment of vast amounts of nuclear weapons in South Korea not only poses a great threat to the opposing side, but also constantly encourages further confrontation and tension between the two sides on the Korean peninsula, which is under an unstable state of truce, the senior member noted: The U.S. imperialists' preparations for an adventurous nuclear war generate great concern in all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, who hope for the prevention of confrontation and war and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists' recent announcement that they would bring 10 units of RF-4C reconnaissance aircraft and troops stationed in Okinawa and Kadena bases in Japan to a base in Taegu, South Korea, by the end of December this year also shows part of the U.S. maneuvers for war preparations.

Saying that preventing the outbreak of another war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula is a major duty of the MAC, the senior member of our side stated that the two sides should do their utmost to remove the danger of nuclear war prevailing on the Korean peninsula out of their heavy sense of responsibility.

Then, the senior member of our side said: In this context, our side is willing to seriously discuss with the U.S. side the issue of how to completely remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and of how to contribute to achieving durable peace there.

The meeting is continuing.

#### **Choe Ui-ung Speaks at Meeting**

SK0905053689 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0245 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The 448th meeting of the MAC is continuing in Panmunjom.

Removing the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula is the demand of the armistice agreement and is an issue that must be discussed and resolved in the MAC as a matter of course. However, the U.S. side refrained from discussing the issues and are trying to not even discuss measures to remove the prevailing danger of a nuclear war.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, our side's senior member, said that such an attitude by the U.S. side is like turning away from the demand of the armistice agreement and is not an attitude of fulfilling its legal responsibilities as stipulated in the armistice agreement. He went on to say:

Today, when the danger of a nuclear war has become a reality, discussions on this issue cannot be postponed any longer. As the whole world knows, the U.S. imperialists mapped out a concrete plan to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula long ago. This is well proved by the 9-day short-term all-out strike strategy, the 5-day war strategy, the 3-day war strategy, and other strategies that have already been exposed. All of these war plans are nuclear war plans foreseeing all-out offensive operations based upon preemptive nuclear strikes. The aerial-ground war, an offensive military strategy that the U.S. imperialists mapped out, is also a nuclear strategy preconditioned on the use of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialists have simplified the procedure of the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula to ensure that they can easily launch preemptive nuclear strikes. If they are to use nuclear weapons currently



deployed in West Europe, they must get consent from NATO member countries after holding discussions with them. However, the right to use tactical nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea has been transferred to the commander of the U.S. forces there. The U.S. imperialists have made arrangements to ensure that they can use nuclear weapons at their own will at the judgment and decision of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. This shows that a nuclear war can easily break out on the Korean peninsula without any hindrance. What is all the more grave is the fact that high-ranking people of the United States frequently and openly refer to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. Truman, who was U.S. president during the Korean war, and all his other successors referred to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. Recently, former U.S. President Reagan said that he did not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in the case of an emergency, and the U.S. secretary of defense also made similar remarks. The current U.S. regime has also inherited such a policy toward Korea.

According to a nuclear war plan that they have already mapped out, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up exercises involving the use of nuclear weapons after mobilizing nuclear weapons. Nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, B-52 strategic bombers, F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers, Lance missiles capable of launching neutron shells, and various other types of nuclear weapons and nuclear-carrying means participate in the "Team Spirit" war exercise, which is forcibly conducted every year. Even E-4D aircraft that directly command nuclear wars mid-air are mobilized. During the "Team Spirit-89" war exercise, B-52 strategic bombers based on Guam Island flew to South Korea on no fewer than some 80 occasions during the period of only 9 days in March alone. For 2 days, from 14 to 15 March, such exercises as dropping nuclear bombs took place (in a row). The U.S. imperialists themselves disclosed the fact that B-52 strategic bombers play a major role among the means for carrying strategic nuclear weapons of the United States. The U.S. nuclear strategists say that this aircraft is one of the basic forces (of the U.S. strategic weapons), basic forces that include intercontinental ballistic missiles and strategic submarines. Then, why do such nuclear bombers successively fly to South Korea and conduct nuclear bombing exercises? Isn't this clear evidence that B-52 strategic bombers based on Guam Island are poised to launch nuclear strikes against the northern half of our republic? The U.S. imperialists are also continuously conducting exercises involving launching nuclear shells. According to data, the U.S. imperialists deployed Lance missiles in various places in South Korea and are conducting exercises in order to launch neutron shells in an emergency. Also during this year's "Team Spirit" war exercise, they moved Lance missiles close to the Military Demarcation Line and conducted exercises involving launching nuclear shells.

Completing their nuclear war plan, the U.S. forces handed over the right to use nuclear weapons to the field army commander and openly said that they will use

nuclear weapons. The U.S. Army frequently staged nuclear bombing exercises and nuclear warhead firing exercises from nuclear-command aircraft. What on earth do all these mean?

This shows that the danger of a grave nuclear war has been created on the Korean peninsula and that a nuclear war can break out easily even from a minor cause. A military magazine published in Japan pointed out that the danger of nuclear war has become real on the Korean peninsula and that the most dangerous area in the world is the Korean peninsula. This is no accident.

Stating that Japan has not forgotten what it suffered from the atomic bomb in Hiroshima in 1945, the senior member of our side said: Hundreds of thousands of people were killed at that time and today, 45 years later, the damage has been passed on to later generations. The people have never forgotten this tragedy.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it would be one that cannot be compared to the nuclear tragedy in Hiroshima. It is as clear as day that a nuclear war would expand into a global thermonuclear war. This is precisely why the people of the world express a great concern about the danger of nuclear war created on the Korean peninsula and such voices resound even among the American people.

Stating that he expects the U.S. side to respond to our efforts for denuclearization and peace according to the demand of the armistice agreement and to the aspirations and wishes of the world's people, the senior member of our side said that our side is ready to sit together with the U.S. side to sincerely discuss the issue of removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula at any time and any place, openly or in closed session.

The meeting continues.

#### **Daily Alleges South's Maritime Infiltration**

SK0905055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South Korean puppets for having infiltrated ships and battleships in succession into the territorial waters of our side at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The news analyst says:

The puppets illegally infiltrated two unidentified ships deep into the territorial waters of our side Southwest of the Ongjin peninsula on the West Coast of our country on May 7 and sent two battleships of the puppet Army in combat formation when a patrol craft of the navy of the Korean People's Army was mobilized to check the ships.

But, our naval patrol craft apprehended one of the strange ships.

A puppet battleship illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side on May 4, too, and fled southward when our naval patrol boat moved to check it.

Their frequent illegal infiltration into the territorial waters of our side is not without reason, but deliberate and premeditated moves to exacerbate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets reinforce armed forces and frequently commit aerial and naval espionage and military provocations against the northern half of Korea, while continuing powder-reeking war exercises in South Korea. This shows once more how desperately warlike they have stepped up preparations for northward invasion are trying to find a pretext for a war in Korea.

The continued provocations of the South Korean puppets also aim at finding a pretext to deliberately aggravate North-South relations, inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation among the people and more harshly cracking down on the democratic forces demanding reunification by linking them with the North.

**South People Continue Antigovernment Struggle**  
*SK0605103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle continues gaining strength among broad segments of the South Korean people.

Some 3,500 trade union members of seven publishing houses including Tong-a, Samhwa, Sinhung and Sam-song in Seoul simultaneously entered a solidarity strike for a wage hike on May 3.

No sooner had they come to their work that day than they staged sit-in separately at their companies.

On the same day, about 4,000 students from 13 normal colleges in different parts of South Korea held at Seoul University a meeting to vow to check suppression of the campus movement. They denounced the fascist clique's crackdown on campus and staged a fierce demonstration.

Over 700 students of two universities in Taejon held an anti-U.S. demonstration on May 4 in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, saying "they are obstructing the reunification of the Korean nation." The students waged a stone-throwing battle with police, crying "Drive out Yankees."

That day, some 500 peasants and students in Chonan, South Chungchong Province, staged a protest against the U.S. pressure to open the market to its agricultural and live-stock products.

**South Authorities Release Chon Relatives**  
*SK0705083589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 7 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique, at a trial farce on May 4, perfunctorily passed the short prison term of one year and six months on Chon Sun-hwan, a cousin of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who got involved in a scandal scaled at more than 10 million won with the backing of the traitor in the days of the "Fifth Republic," only to release him on probation, according to a report.

Earlier, the fascist clique had released Yi Chang-sok, a brother-in-law of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who misappropriated more than 4,600 million won, under the absurd pretext that it was his "first offense."

The No Tae-u group shows such "lenience" to the criminals who had committed fabulous scandals, while harshly persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in his seventies by imposing preposterous charges on him after he went back from a trip to the northern half of the country with ardent desire for national reunification, and imposing heavy penalties and imprisoning patriotic students who staged peaceful demonstrations under the slogans of independence, democracy and reunification. Such act once again clearly shows that the No Tae-u group is a gang of arch traitors to the nation estranged from the people and the chief accomplice of the "Fifth Republic" and their loud talk about "eradication of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" is no more than an empty talk to lull public opinion.

**Daily on Purpose of Rev Mun's Arrest**  
*SK0905055289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 9 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today brings to light the purpose of the No Tae-u group in charging Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang with "spy ring case."

The news analyst says:

By fabricating a shocking case the puppets attempt to divert the growing complaints of people against them to the North and justify the anti-communist fascist moves to maintain their military dictatorship.

They are also inciting North-South confrontation among the people and working hard to link their daily growing reunification spirit with the north and quell it, claiming that the independence, democracy and reunification movement in South Korea is "influenced" by the North.



It is eventually to stifle the reunification and democratic forces growing in South Korea and block the road of national reunification for ever by such an undisguised military fascist violence as the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic".

With no anti-communist smear campaign can the puppets find a way out of the crisis.

The puppets must immediately give up their criminal moves to severely punish Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other patriotic democrats through base anti-communist plots.

**CPRF, DFRF Issue Joint Statement on Rev Mun SK0805084089** *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 4 May 89*

[Joint statement issued by the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) and the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) Central Committee on 4 May—read by announcer]

[Text] After some 20 days of investigating Rev Mun and his entourage by taking them into custody upon their return from a visit to the northern half of the republic and of interrogating some 40 people in police custody in connection with this, the South Korean puppet Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] made public the so-called results of an investigation on 2 May.

According to the results, the recent visit to Pyongyang by Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage was naturally a result of our clandestine and organized operational plot, a political operation perpetrated by our spy, and part of a stratagem designed to create conditions favorable to communizing the South by upsetting South Korean society from within.

To support such a preposterous conclusion, the NSP branded Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho, who accompanied Rev Mun Ik-hwan, as a political operative and a liaison operative, alleging as though Rev Mun Ik-hwan had been persuaded to visit Pyongyang by their operation. In addition, the NSP brought respective charges of escape and infiltration; communication and meeting; and encouragement, praising, and sympathizing against Rev Mun and his entourage on the grounds that they violated the National Security Law; charges of a preliminary plot for escape against Rev Mun Ik-hwan's oldest son; the charge of providing convenience against the pastor's younger brother Mun Tong-hwan, first vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy; charges of a preliminary plot for escape and of praising and encouragement against Hanyang University Professor Yi Yong-hui; and charges of directive and escape against writer Hwang Sok-yong.

The so-called results of the NSP's investigation are a document of vicious anticommunist intrigue to make political use of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang by deliberately changing its nature into a sort of spy case. It

is also a document of base political fraud arbitrarily faked up in a hurry, without any legal evidence or scientific ground, by those who are trembling in the face of the trend of the situation toward reunification.

The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee sternly denounce in the name of the entire nation the antireunification and antinational acts of the South Korean persons in authority who, regarding the visit to Pyongyang by Rev Mun and his entourage as a criminal act, are making it a pretext for fostering North-South confrontation, stifling the South Korean people's sentiments for reunification, and suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces.

The so-called results of the investigation published by the puppet NSP are an unsuccessful work which can win nobody's sympathy or convince no one.

As is widely known, Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang is indisputably a patriotic undertaking that corresponds to the desire of all fellow countrymen who ardently hope for reunification. This, an issue concerning the great national cause that transcends the systems and laws in the North and South, can never be restricted by any law or be made an issue of—if not praised—in light of a national point of view.

Bringing legal action against it or making an issue of it is in itself treason to the nation and a great criminal act that should of course be regarded seriously by our people who are to achieve the great cause of national reunification.

It is utterly preposterous for the South Korean authorities to refer to Rev Mun Ik-hwan's patriotic undertaking as a result of the North's clandestine and organized operational plot and to describe it as a political operation perpetrated by a spy.

The South Korean puppets allege that Rev Mun Ik-hwan's recent visit to Pyongyang was realized by an operation of Chong Kyong-mo, a Japan-resident Korean, through Yu Won-ho on the secret instructions of the North.

The North-Chong Kyong-mo-Yu Won-ho-Mun Ik-hwan formula fabricated by the South Korean authorities is an NSP-style false scenario that completely reverses facts.

Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang does not trace its origin to our political operation, but had been planned and prepared since September of last year and was made by his own creed and will for reunification.

Commenting on this in a news conference held in Beijing last 4 April, Rev Mun said: Because I consider it a national shame that division has continued for nearly 40

years and have a firm conviction that when reunification, the most pressing task in terms of national history, is settled it will lead to solving all national problems, I have always thought that someday I would go to the North and bring down the wall of division. In the meantime, Mr Chong Kyong-mo, an old friend of mine, arranged a commemorative meeting for Mr Yo Un-hyong. After that, he received a congratulatory message from his daughter in the North. Finding it very much to his liking, he conveyed the message to me. Hoping that Mr Chong could arrange an opportunity for me to visit the North, I sent Mr Yu, who went to the North with me, to Mr Chong.

This clearly shows by whom Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, which the NSP said had been pushed through since September of last year according to the North's operation, was conceived and pushed through.

The NSP itself admitted this in the so-called results of the investigation by making public the fact that Rev Mun sent a letter to Chong Kyong-mo, that said: I have long been intending to make a trip to Pyongyang. Go to Pyongyang first and sound out the possibility for it.

As for the so-called instructions from the North, we officially invited Rev Mun to come to Pyongyang with other leadership-level people of South Korea to discuss the reunification question early this year, which has nothing to do with the promotion of Rev Mun's own plan to visit Pyongyang. We also sent the letter of invitation to him openly through the South Korean authorities.

We do not find it necessary to subject someone to a political operation for the discussion of a great national question, nor do we have any reason to send secret instructions to anyone else. Such a question has no room to allow any clandestine nature or intrigue to penetrate.

In the results of the investigation, the claim by the South Korean authorities that Chong Kyong-mo proposed to us to include Rev Mun among those invited to the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people in the North and South is also unreasonable nonsense.

We invited Rev Mun to participate in the political consultative meeting already on 1 January. Now, how could Chong Kyong-mo, who came to Pyongyang on 17 January for the first time, propose it? Given that we invited Rev Mun at the proposal of Chong Kyong-mo, as claimed by the NSP, how can the allegation about instructions from the North be explained logically?

Facts prove irrefutably that the tricky North-Chong Kyong-mo-Yu Won-ho-Mun Ik-hwan formula drawn up by the NSP is a reversed formula. On the contrary, Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang was made according to the order of Mun Ik-hwan-Yu Won-ho-Chong Kyong-mo-the North.

Under such circumstances, how can Chong Kyong-mo be a political operative of the North, and how can Yu Won-ho be a liaison operative of the North?

These two have long-established friendly relations with Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and the only thing they did was to cooperate with him in his visit to Pyongyang out of their common aspirations for the country's reunification.

If Chong Kyong-mo, who helped Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, is a political operative of the North and if Yu Won-ho is a liaison operative, then a Japan-resident Korean Son Tal-won who advised, mediated, and cooperated in a visit to Pyongyang by Chong Chuyong, honorary chairman of of Hyundai Group, and others involved in it must have been political operatives or liaison operatives.

As for the relations between us and Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho, it was only when Chong Kyong-mo came to Pyongyang for the first time last January at Rev Mun's urging that we made a mutual acquaintance with him, and our acquaintance with Yu Won-ho was made when he visited Pyongyang in Rev Mun's entourage.

We cannot but ask when they became our operatives and what spying activities they did.

The so-called results of the NSP's investigation itself fail to produce any grounds to charge Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho with spying. Although the NSP referred to such things as instructions and reports in a bid to brand them as spies, what they did was exchange correspondence for exchanging views and opinions on the general situation of South Korea, which had nothing to do with us. How can these be described by such noisy words as instructions and reports?

The fact that the NSP failed to show even the table of cryptographs and the table of random numbers, which it puts forth as evidence whenever it concocts a spy incident, or any document which can prove a directive of the North revealed that even the NSP, which is known as the expert in concocting a drama, was not able to make Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho spies.

Abruptly overturning their original claims that the nature of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang was in violation of the existing law, the South Korean authorities now say that his visit is an issue having the nature of spy activities instigated by political schemes of the North. This is a grave political stratagem designed to justify the comprehensive anticommunist confrontation and fascist maneuvers by expanding the issue into North-South relations. This is an undisguised challenge to us and an open threat to the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea.

As we have repeatedly revealed, the attempt to punish Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage who visited Pyongyang and persons related to their visit on the charges of violating the National Security Law is a reckless act of the fascist dictators without any propriety.

From the outset, the law which rules as a crime the just patriotic act which contributed to the sacred cause of reunification cannot be called a law. Such a law deserves to be denounced and abolished as an evil law of national treachery. Furthermore, today, when the spirit for national unity and reunification has increased higher than ever before in the North and the South and even the person in authority in South Korea himself manifested that he would push ahead with free visits and exchanges between the North and the South while talking about the common body of the nation, partners' relations, and so forth, the National Security Law defines someone else as an antinational group and the people in the northern half of the republic as members of that antinational group. Thus, it is clear to everyone that there is no ground for the National Security Law to continue to be in effect.

However, the attempt to punish those who visited Pyongyang and those who intended to visit there on the charges of violating such an evil law is an intolerable antinational act of those who are not interested in dialogue and reunification and who ignored the people's aspirations for reunification.

Moreover, they charged Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage and persons involved with the crime of escape and infiltration, with the crime of communications and assembly, and with the crime of praise and sympathy. However, their charges are illegal and unjust and have no legitimacy.

Before his visit to Pyongyang, Rev Mun Ik-hwan informed the presidents of the opposition parties, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, as well as dissident figures in Seoul of his visit and left South Korea openly. Even in Japan, he revealed in an interview with a reporter of HANGYORE SINMUN that he was going to Pyongyang and notified the puppet ambassador to Japan of his visit in a letter. After he arrived in Pyongyang, he carried out all activities in an open manner and returned home. Thus, charging Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage with the crime of escape and infiltration is preposterous.

They claimed that the act of not obtaining the permission of the authorities becomes an issue. However, the South Korean authorities, who repressed at the point of bayonet the people who want to meet and have dialogue with us and arrested all of them, are not entitled from the outset to talk about permission and so forth.

Rev Mun Ik-hwan must have had a number of reasons for not notifying the authorities of his visit but merely informed them later in a letter, even though he notified all the people around him, including the opposition leaders and dissident figures, of his plan to visit Pyongyang.

In order for the South Korean authorities to correctly handle the issue, before calling Rev Mun Ik-hwan to account in connection with the issue of permission, they should frankly confess the fact that they tacitly approved his Pyongyang visit and even were aware of it in advance.

To the question raised by a reporter in the meeting of announcing the results of investigation concerning whether or not the NSP was aware of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang in advance, the person with the title of first deputy director of the NSP replied that he was not in a position to answer the question because of his official missions. This means that he recognized the fact that the NSP was aware of the visit in advance.

This being the case, how can those who tacitly approved Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang put forth the issue of permission and talk about the crime of escape and infiltration?

The so-called crime of meetings and correspondence with which the South Korean authorities have charged Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage is also unjust and preposterous.

To resolve the issue of national reunification, the North and the South should hold dialogue; and in order to hold dialogue, they should meet with each other. To meet with each other, they should establish mutual relations. This is a matter of common sense.

Without meeting and corresponding with each other, dialogue cannot be held; and the act of regarding meetings and correspondence as a crime means denial of dialogue itself. All dialogue held up to now between the North and the South has been provided and has proceeded through meetings and correspondence.

However, no South Korean figure who participated in the North-South dialogue was subject to judicial steps on charges of violating the National Security Law's provision on meetings and correspondence. Furthermore, not a small number of people from the authorities, including NSP officials, secretly handed over memoranda to our side and had individual contact with us in the course of dialogue. However, never before has such an act become an issue.

However, they are going to punish Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who held talks openly with us after receiving our official letter, and his entourage on charges of violating the National Security Law's provision on meetings and correspondence. From what legal basis was their act prompted, and what judicial equitability and equilibrium are there in their act?

The crime of instigation, praise, and sympathy with which they charged Rev Mun Ik-hwan is even more groundless. Dialogue is being held to understand each other, to seek a point of agreement, and to take common



steps. In the course of this, it is quite natural for one to sympathize with the affirmative views of the other side and to praise them. Without this, no fruition can be expected in dialogue. This has proven to be true in the entire course of North-South dialogue that was held in the seventies and eighties.

In May 1972, when the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Yi Hu-rak, who came from South Korea, and put forth the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as the principles for national reunification, Yi Hu-rak said: I believe that reunification would be realized if we advance by assuming the three principles put forward by you, the premier, as the greatest pillars for reunification. I myself firmly pledge before you, the premier, that I will advance by assuming these principles for reunification as the pillars for our reunification.

When our side proposed during the recent North-South sports talks that "Arirang" be adopted as the song of a single team, the South Korean delegates unanimously expressed their agreement. Thus, there were numerous cases when the North and the South mutually agreed, sympathized, and praised each other in the course of holding dialogue.

However, never before was there a time when such a case became an issue and subject to the National Security Law. In view of this, it is clear that Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang and his agreement on a series of issues concerning reunification cannot constitute any crime.

In the meeting to announce the results of the investigation, the NSP's explanation that Rev Mun Ik-hwan only expressed his sympathy with our side's assertions does not correspond to the truth. During talks with our side, Rev Mun Ik-hwan fully put forth his own views on reunification. The joint statement signed by the two sides fully reflected the assertions he put forward, including the issue of gradually realizing the confederal system, the issue of exchanges, and other humanitarian issues.

This shows that he did not merely sympathize with us, but rather that we sympathized with his views. Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities stubbornly insisted that Rev Mun Ik-hwan fully denied the reunification policy of the Republic of Korea by stating that the reunification can be achieved based on either a simultaneous or gradual confederal system.

Now we would like to ask about the so-called reunification policy of the Republic of Korea, which Rev Mun Ik-hwan is said to have totally denied, and we would like to know if there is truly such a policy.

The people of the world think that even though 1 year has passed since No Tae-u's Sixth Republic came to power, it has not put forward any reunification plan. If it is true that Rev Mun Ik-hwan denied anything, what reunification plan did Rev Mun Ik-hwan deny? As for

the issue of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's praising something when he visited Pyongyang, his praise was nothing but an expression of his courtesy for our side's hospitality and recognition of the realities in the northern half of the republic.

If this becomes an issue, does it mean that the South Korean authorities would be pleased if Rev Mun Ik-hwan, coming to Pyongyang, speaks ill of us and shakes his fist at us? As fellow countrymen, we cannot but bitterly lament such an evil intention of the South Korean authorities.

Furthermore, we cannot tolerate the fact that the South Korean authorities claimed that Rev Mun Ik-hwan's expression of respect and his laying of a wreath before the tomb of Kim Kyu-sik when he visited the cemetery of the patriotic fighters in Pyongyang constitute a crime of instigation and praise. The South Korean authorities also regarded as a crime Rev Mun Ik-hwan's embracing of children, who shed tears saying that they cannot send letters to their grandfathers in the South, when he visited the palace of students and youth, watching the children's performance, and even his reply that he would deliver their letters.

From this very fact, we clearly see the antinational and inhumane nature of the South Korean authorities who have not even a slight degree of national conscience and humanity.

The attempt of the South Korean authorities to punish Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage who visited Pyongyang, as well as the democratic figures who had the intention of visiting Pyongyang, on charges of violating the National Security Law is a bestial fascist atrocity which nothing can justify.

The South Korean authorities' announcement of the results of the investigation, which was filled with falsehood, contradiction, and concoction, is precisely designed to divert to the North the increasing complaints of the South Korean people against the rascals by kicking off a shocking incident to South Korean society and concocting Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as an enormous spy incident. It is also designed to repress the people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and to settle the crisis of their collapsing fascist rule.

This clearly shows that the South Korean authorities do not want unity and dialogue between the North and the South nor do they wish for reunification. It also clearly shows that they are advancing along the road of reviving the Fifth Republic dictatorship within South Korea while denying even their own 27 July declaration and completely closing the door between the North and the South.

Today the NSP, which once shrank within itself, is now reviving in South Korea, and the Joint Investigation Headquarters, which can be seen only in the state of martial law, rampages. The repressive forces intrude onto campuses whenever they want, and armed forces are even being mobilized into plants on a large scale.

Rightist hooligans are openly running wild on the streets, shouting anticommunist and victory-over-communists slogans and are openly crying for reunification under the liberal democratic system. The main faction and remnants of the Fifth Republic within the military are threatening the democratic forces by shouting about eradication of leftist forces.

The man who is standing at the forefront of such an unprecedented anticommunist fascist offensive is the very No Tae-u who pledged democracy and reunification; and the one that is manipulating him behind the scenes is none other than the United States, which claimed to wish for the relaxation of the situation on the Korean peninsula and for reunification.

However, the road of extensive anticommunist fascism that the South Korean authorities have selected cannot be the correct prescription for settling the situation nor will it open any outlet for them. The fact that anticommunist fascism cannot convince the South Korean people has been fully proven by history.

The South Korean authorities should realize that they cannot block the overwhelming trend of the times toward independence, democracy, and reunification with any evil law and violence. They should draw a lesson from the tragic end of the Yusin dictator and from the disgraceful destiny of the Fifth Republic dictator.

The South Korean authorities should fairly evaluate the efforts made by Rev Mun Ik-hwan for reunification during his visit to Pyongyang and the success of his efforts. They should unconditionally and immediately release Rev Mun Ik-hwan and all democratic figures whom they illegally arrested.

The attempt to revive the Fifth Republic dictatorship is a foolish act for the South Korean authorities to dig their own graves. The South Korean authorities should immediately stop the anticommunist fascist commotion, running counter to democracy and reunification, and should abolish the National Security Law, a relic of the era of confrontation.

Today, all fellow countrymen in the North and the South want unity, not confrontation, and reunification, not division. Looking straight at the demand of national history, the South Korean authorities should open the door of civilian exchanges in addition to dialogue between the authorities and should guarantee mutual visits and contacts.

We cannot tolerate the challenge perpetrated by the South Korean authorities while claiming that the current visit of Rev Mun Ik-hwan to Pyongyang was made through our political stratagem. We strongly hold that they should apologize to us for this.

We appeal to the conscientious people of the world to sternly denounce the South Korean authorities with a unanimous voice for charging with groundless crimes Rev Mun Ik-hwan and democratic figures in South Korea who carried out just, patriotic acts for peace on the Korean peninsula and reunification and for turning the whole of South Korea into a site where fascists are rampaging and to take all possible measures for the release of all democratic figures, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who were arrested and imprisoned.

[Signed] Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland

[Dated] 4 May 1989, Pyongyang

**People in South Said To Revere Kim Il-song**  
*SK0805101489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—South Korean people are warmly revering the great leader President Kim Il-song as a father of the nation and an eternal sun of mankind, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

An activist of a student organisation in Seoul said:

April 15, the birthday of the great leader, is a common auspicious fete of mankind and the greatest jubilee of the nation.

Looking back upon the revolutionary course of President Kim Il-song, the national pride of having the president, a great man of the world and supreme hero of the nation, is rising higher and we pay high tribute to his immortal feats.

President Kim Il-song is the peerless patriot who defeated the Japanese imperialist army one million strong and liberated the country and the nation, the only savior of the nation and benefactor of the rebirth of the nation.

A young man who manages an ideological circle at a business body in Chonju said:

President Kim Il-song is the genius of creation and construction who has built a powerful state of *chuche* praised by the world people, pioneer of national prosperity and defender of happiness for all generations. Our supreme desire is his good health and longevity.

A certain Pak, adherent of the *chuche* idea in Taegu, said:



President Kim Il-song is the father who illumines like a beacon the road of an independent life for our people living in the darkness of fascism and an eternal sun of mankind.

It is the greatest honor and happiness of the nation and the joy of the time to hold the respected leader President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the lodestar of national reunification. He, together with his colleagues, sincerely wished the great leader good health and long life.

**Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Publication Marked**  
*SK0805051689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN Sunday dedicated an article headlined "Immortal Ideological Banner Which Leads to High Display of the Might of Our Party's Press" to the 15th anniversary of the publication of the May 7 work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The author of the article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published his historical work on May 7, 1974, to effect a turn in the press service in compliance with the requirement of the fulfilment of the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The work gives a comprehensive exposition of important questions arising in the building of the press of chuche and its strengthening and development from the revolutionary character of our party's press and its basic mission and duty and principle of its activity to the position and role of the journalists and editors and the mode of their activities.

As the work specifies, the press of our party regards it as its basic mission to contribute to making all the members of society communist revolutionaries of chuche type, remodelling the society as required by chuche and, furthermore, making the whole world independent.

And it is the basic principle which must be maintained in the press service to adopt the principle of chuche as the foundation stone, faithfully execute the party's leadership and grasp a right seed and launch into a speed campaign.

The work is an immortal revolutionary banner which further enriched the treasure house of the idea of the chuche-oriented press founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brought a revolutionary turn in the development of the revolutionary press of the working class.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only put forward the historical writings but also has wisely guided the work to develop in depth the revolution in newspaper issue, news service and printing by applying it.

It is thanks to our party's correct idea of the press and wise guidance that publications, news agency and radio have been able to inherit the lineage of the chuche-based press pure and clean and overflow with fresh vigor and revolutionary spirit and acquired the might to successfully contribute to the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

**Revolutionary Battle Sites Undergo Restoration**  
*SK0805102589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—Revolutionary battle sites are being arranged in the broad northern Korean region centering around the Mt. Paektu secret camp in Korea.

New excursion roads extending hundreds of ri have been built through primitive forests and the broadening and paving of the existing roads are progressing at fast speed.

Also progressing apace is the building of a track-style cableway leading to the crest of Mt. Paektu 2,750 meters above the sea level and the rope ladder going down to the shore of Lake Chon the surface of the water of which is 2,190 meters above the sea level.

Going ahead in the meantime is the work for reviving the letters of slogans written on trees more than 50 years ago and permanently preserving them, and restoring historical remains and relics to the original state, which have been newly discovered in the northern Korean region centering around the Mt. Paektu secret camp.

Ten odd new secret camping sites have of late been discovered in the region. And 4,500 or more slogan-bearing trees and more than 24,000 historical remains and relics including cabin and tent sites and various articles for daily life have been discovered up to date since the first slogan-bearing trees were found in the wood around the Mt. Paektu secret camp in May 1987.

The Mt. Paektu secret camp was the center of the operation of the main force unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the second half of the 1930s and the first half of the 1940s.

The great leader President Kim Il-song installed the headquarters of the Korean revolution and its strategic base in the Mt. Paektu secret camp and led the Korean revolution as a whole going to and from the homeland, Manchuria and the training base on the Soviet-Manchuria borderline till the liberation of the country was achieved.

The Mt. Paektu secret camp, the seat of the log house of the headquarters, where President Kim Il-song carried on his revolutionary activities and the old home where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born and grew up has already been restored to its original state and opened to the visitors.

The letters "Chong-il Peak" were inscribed on the peak 1,790 meters above the sea level which soars behind the log house of the secret camp and was unveiled in November last year.

Revolutionary battle sites had already been arranged well in Pochonbo, Samjiyon, Taehongdan, Chongbong, etc. to form a grand open-air museum in the Mt. Paektu area associated with the feats of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of President Kim Il-song.

In Korea revolutionary historical sites and battle sites are arranged in all places connected with the revolutionary records of President Kim Il-song to convey through generations his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and feats in struggle. There historical relics, buildings and sites are preserved with good care in their original state.

**Cameroonian Assembly Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0805105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroon led by its President Fonka Shang Lawrance arrived here today on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK.

It was greeted at the airport by Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop and others.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**SPA Hosts Reception**  
*SK0905060289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 9 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception Monday evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall for the Cameroonian National Assembly delegation headed by its President Fonka Shang Lawrance on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, addressing the reception, said that today the Cameroonian people under the leadership of respected President Paul Biya have made a great progress in the work for national unity and prosperity and development of the country. We wish them fresher success in their endeavours to achieve the nation's political and economic stability and social progress, he stated.

He pointed out that the Korean people express unqualified support to the efforts of the Cameroonian government to achieve the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism and establish a new fair international economic order.

We will join the efforts with the Cameroonian people to build a new independent world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, and expand and develop the friendly relations between the two countries, he added. Speaking next, Fonka Shang Lawrance said: I would like to convey very warm and sincere greetings of His Excellency President Paul Biya, head of State of Cameroon and National President of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon, to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Allow me to convey the best wishes of the Cameroonian Government and people for the good health and long life of His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song and His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il and their tribute to the feats performed by the excellencies in the struggle for the wellbeing of the Korean people.

All the people who saw the film showing the celebrations in Pyongyang of the 40th founding anniversary of the Republic could see well the grand scale of the celebrations, flawless organisation of the Korean people, their unity and cohesion around their leader and the chuche idea which guides the people to display their creative ingenuity and hard-working spirit.

We know well of the desire of the Korean people for national reunification, he said, and declared:

Our government and people support the fair and all-inclusive overtures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for a peaceful reunification of the country.

**Editorial on Significance of May Day**  
*SK0605054189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "Let Us Realize the Independence of the Whole World, Upholding the Banner of Unity"]

[Text] Today, when the great march toward socialism is being accelerated vigorously and the international solidarity of the revolution is being strengthened, our country's working class and people are significantly welcoming May Day, the revolutionary holiday of the world's working class.

On the occasion of this day, our country's working class and people are showing firm solidarity with the world's working class which is waging a powerful struggle to realize the independence of the working popular masses against all forms of domination and subjugation.

May Day, which is being celebrated significantly every year by the working class of the world and progressive people, is a significant opportunity to completely liquidate capitalism, imperialism, and colonialism on this

earth, and to demonstrate to all the working class and people of the world the united power in the struggle to construct a new independent world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee has taught: The anti-imperialist forces for independence has great power which is unparalleled by the imperialist forces. The issue depends on how the anti-imperialist forces for independence unite and struggle.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. The working class has always regarded unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capitalists from the 1st day it appeared on the stage of history. And relying on the strength of unity, it has pioneered the road toward victory.

The path on which the revolutionary struggle of the working class progressed and triumphed was far from smooth. However, based on the strength firmly united as one, the working class overcame all kinds of difficulties and brilliantly pioneered their road toward the future.

Through the united struggle of the working class and the oppressed popular masses, the imperialist and colonial systems collapsed without fail, and many countries of the world were able to achieve national liberation and enter the road of constructing a new society.

Today's socialism has taken deep root in many areas of the world and the great revolutionary cause for socialism and communism is moving forward victoriously.

The reason the people are moving forcefully toward the independent, socialist, and communist road opposing imperialism and colonialism is an unpreventable trend of our time. The revolutionary cause of the working class has also achieved endless progress and victory in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has since long ago advanced toward the revolutionary road creating the immortal *chuche* idea, and under that banner, victoriously pioneered the road forward in the communist movement and the national liberation movement.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our country's working class and people have been brilliantly realizing the great cause in the construction for independence, sovereignty, and socialism, and vigorously raised on this country a model socialist country which illuminates independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Under the leadership of the party, our working class and people today are continuously and vigorously accelerating the march to model the whole society after the

*chuche* idea to fulfill the great socialist and communist cause. Therefore, there are brilliant prospects in our country in the road ahead for the great socialist and communist cause.

Our party is a party which is endlessly faithful to the great revolutionary cause of the working class. Our party and people has always struggled vigorously in the victory of the anti-imperialist cause for independence by highly upholding the banner for endless proletarian internationalism.

Giving affirmative support to the people struggling against all forms of domination and subjugation, and working with all might to strengthen the friendly unity with the international revolutionary forces are the constant position of our party and working class.

Therefore, our people have numerous supporters and well-wishers around the world and the international solidarity for our revolutionary cause is being enhanced every day.

Today the working class and people all over the world are facing heavy tasks in consolidating and developing past victories and achievements. They are continuing to vigorously promote the anti-imperialist cause for independence and make the whole world independent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Thwarting the maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionaries and making the whole world independent is the common fighting goal facing the world's people at present.

The revolutionary struggle that the world's working class has constantly waged while strengthening international solidarity has been a struggle to oppose the oppressing forces which trample underfoot independence and to realize independence of all of the world's people. Independence is not only the life of an individual person, but also the life of the country and nation. It is also the life of mankind.

To guarantee man's independence, the independence of the country and nation should be realized. To guarantee the independence of the country and nation, the independence of the world should be realized. The struggle to make the world independent is, in essence, the struggle to establish international relations on the basis of independence and to make the international society democratic. When the world is made independent, the people of all countries of the world can achieve free development of their nations and prosperity of mankind in a free and peaceful world devoid of tyranny, subjugation, aggression, and war. Therefore, the working class and the people of each country as members of the international society should not only struggle for the independence of their country, but also struggle for the independence of the world as befitting the master.



The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. Therefore, properly carrying out the Korean revolution constitutes an important key to making the world independent. Upholding and following the leadership of the party and the leader the working class and people of our country will vigorously continue the struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism by vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the *chuche* idea, to establish national sovereignty throughout the country by smashing the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad, and, thus, to achieve the independent reunification of the country.

What is most important in realizing the independence of the world is to more vigorously wage the struggle against the imperialists forces including the U.S. imperialists. The world's imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are the main struggle target in making the world independent. Modern imperialism, which has been reorganized into a combined force with the U.S. imperialists as its boss, are frantically scheming to block the trend of the times toward independence and to maintain the old international order of domination and subjugation.

The imperialists are not only scheming to hinder the just cause of the people in socialist countries in collusion with each other, but are also oppressing and exploiting the people of the developing countries through neocolonialist ways. They are also threatening world peace by clinging to the policy of aggression and war. The aggressive and plundering nature of the imperialists has never changed. Their trick has become vicious with each passing day.

Today, the imperialists are threatening and blackmailing the people of other countries militarily, holding a nuclear weapon in one hand and a money bag in the other, while spreading corrupt, reactionary bourgeois culture. They are also scheming to subjugate the people of other countries economically and to break them ideologically and culturally. Only when they strengthen the struggle against the imperialists can the working class and the people of the world establish fair international relations based on independence and achieve world peace and sound ideological and cultural development of mankind.

Our people will, in the future, too, firmly unite with the progressive people of the world and vigorously continue the struggle against the imperialist domination forces, including the U.S. imperialists, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Independence, peace, and friendship are a basic idea and an action principle that we should adhere to in the struggle to build an independent new world. Only when we oppose the imperialists' domination, subjugation, aggression, and war; safeguard world peace and security;

smash the imperialists' maneuvers for splits and alienation; and strengthen friendship and unity of the people of the world under the banner of independence, peace, and friendship can we successfully achieve the independence of the world.

The independent stand is the basic stand that the popular masses should adhere to in their activity to achieve independence. Therefore, the independent stand becomes the basis of fair and equal international relations among the countries and the people of the world.

In foreign relations, our party and the government of the Republic will in the future continue to thoroughly safeguard our country's sovereign rights and respect the sovereign rights of other countries, and will solve all international problems in an independent way according to the interest of our people and the common interest of all the people of the world.

Also, our party and the government of the Republic will evaluate and settle all problems which occur in the international arena using independence as the barometer and will struggle in opposing all kinds of phenomena that violate and trample upon the sovereign rights of other countries.

By preventing war and safeguarding peace, which has become a prerequisite in constructing a new, independent world, mankind will be rescued from a nuclear disaster.

War is an inevitable outcome of the imperialists' aggressive policy which carries out the law of the jungle for existence, while peace develops on the basis of comradesly unity and cooperation which is an intrinsic socialist demand.

Presently, all the people of the world advocating independence are consistently opposing war and demanding peace. Preventing war and safeguarding peace has become a more urgent problem to our people who are directly standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists—the masterminds of aggression and war—and who are always threatened by nuclear war.

What is important during this present stage to prevent war and safeguard peace is to stop the nuclear armament race; realize disarmament; withdraw aggressive forces and aggressive military bases in foreign countries; and to establish a nonnuclear zone and peace zone in various areas of the world.

Our people will continue to stubbornly struggle to withdraw the aggressive forces and nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and Asian region, and to establish a nonnuclear zone and peace zone. Also, our people will unite with the peace-loving forces of the world and vigorously carry out the joint struggle to prevent war and safeguard peace.

Developing friendly and cooperative relations between the countries advocating independence and the people are an important guarantee for each country to struggle for independence and to successfully carry out man's cause for independence.

The most powerful force of the socialist countries come from opposing imperialism, safeguarding world peace, and developing the people's cause for independence.

We must unite firmly with the socialist countries on the basis of independence and comradely cooperation, have close cooperation, and strengthen militant solidarity in the anti-imperialist joint struggle for peace.

The Nonaligned Movement is a righteous international movement which realizes the demand of the independent era and the aspiration of the people. Our party's *chuche* idea is consistent with the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, and the road toward the Nonaligned Movement is to realize the independence of the whole world.

Our Republic is a member nation of the Nonaligned Movement and will devote all efforts to further strengthen and develop this movement according to their noble ideology by uniting with all the nonaligned countries. Especially, we will develop South-South cooperation by crushing the old international economic order under the principle of collective independent rehabilitation, and will struggle affirmatively to establish a new and just international economic order.

Today's independence, peace, and friendship are common aspirations of the people of the world which are moving toward the demands of life.

The imperialists are thinking as if they can turn the wheels of history backward and are maneuvering to block the road to the independence of the world. This is an anachronistic dream. And the danger of modern imperialism is being deepened every day.

A long period of time has passed since May Day, which demonstrated the power of unity of the international working class, was commemorated as a holiday. The entire history from that time until today was a path which proved that international unity was the road toward victory.

When all the progressive people of the world who advocate independence and love peace unite firmly and carry out the struggle, the destruction of the imperialists will be accelerated and the great cause for independence of the whole world will be accomplished in victory.

Under the anti-imperialist banner for independence, the WPK and the Korean people will continue to powerfully struggle to achieve the victory of the Korean revolution

and the world revolution by firmly uniting with the socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of the nonaligned countries, and all progressive peoples in the world.

By firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's righteous revolutionary cause to vigorously fight for the victory in the anti-imperialist cause for independence is inevitable.

#### **SKNDF Issues May Day Appeal to Workers**

SK0605094589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 30 Apr 89

["Full text" of appeal issued by the Workers and Peasants Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, SKNDF, on 28 April]

[Text] To the 10 million workers: The centenary anniversary of May Day, the world workers' festival, is just around the corner. Workers of the world have commemorated May Day as a day of solidarity.

However on the occasion of the anniversary of May Day, a wholesale suppressive offensive is being committed against the patriotic and democratic forces in Korea. Furthermore, the spearhead, directed against May Day, has been concentrated on labor activists. While branding the workers' struggle for the right to existence as an impure movement designed to overthrow the system, the Joint Investigation Headquarters, the ruler's suppressive body under martial law, has carried out operations aimed at eliminating the democratic trade unions and organizations of labor movements and has fully blocked peaceful demonstrations and rallies for May Day, which is internationally authorized.

Police forces, which have been mobilized without even any regard for sacred places, have turned strike sites of the working masses into ruins through indiscriminate attacks. An 80,000-strong military force, which received a special order, has been put on the alert to smash the labor movement. At the same time, special organized units, disguised as leftist activists, have supplied the pretext for suppressing working masses by shouting about armed popular mutiny. And some figures from the opposition parties who have betrayed the nation are negotiating with the fascists while calling for restraint in the strikes.

The situation on the threshold of May Day is headed toward a grave phase and the confrontation between the fascists and democracy has moved toward grave crisis. At this juncture, if our working masses and patriotic popular masses shrink or retreat from the struggle, our movement for national salvation will be frustrated. Thus, Korea will revert to the dark period of the Fifth



Republic dictatorship. Our 10 million working masses assume the weighty mission to make a breakthrough for transforming this situation by smashing the fascist phase through a united struggle.

Our working masses, who assume the tasks required by the popular masses and the times, should march forward in the struggle of May. And there is nothing that makes the working masses hesitant or fearful. Our working masses have lived for too long under the situation in which their right to existence and primary rights have been humiliatingly trampled down. Because our working people have had all the value of their lives usurped and have been left in an extreme situation of existence, they have nothing more to lose nor is there anything left to be usurped. Our working people cannot be led into slavery like horses and cattle as they were in former times any more. They cannot be trampled down anymore. Our bodies cannot be worn out by the despotism of capital anymore nor can their right to freedom be encroached upon by fascist tyranny.

Our working masses stepped onto the road of struggle to attain their rights while declaring they are not machines, but human beings. Also our labor movement has entered the period of the mass movement by overcoming mountains of trials. While aware of their own power, our working masses, who stepped onto the road of shaping their own destiny, cannot be subdued by anyone nor by any violence. May Day is a day for struggle to demonstrate the united forces of our working masses. When our working masses smash the fascist offensive through the united power of 10 million working masses on May Day, they can both carry through their demand for the right to existence and can build a new path for a democratic labor movement. Thus, our working masses have no choice but to wage a death-defying struggle to implement their demands by smashing the enemy's full blockage.

The pressing slogans that we should raise on May Day are wage hikes, revision of the evil labor law, release of arrested working people, and freedom for the democratic labor movement. The struggle for a wage hike is one for regaining our working masses' right to existence; the struggle for the revision of the evil labor law is one for attaining the primary rights of our working masses; and the struggle for the release of arrested working people is one for defending the leaders of the labor movement and of organizations that protect the working masses. But for such a struggle, our working masses would not be able to maintain their existence, nor could they realize rights and interests. Therefore, our workers should wage a struggle for an increase in the starvation wages, revision of the evil labor law, release of arrested working people, and for freedom of democratic trade union activities, at the risk of their death, despite the suppression of fascist authorities.

The May Day struggle is a life or death demand. Thus, uniting all working masses and arousing them into struggle on May Day, when the issue of serious confrontation between fascists and democracy is raised as the slogan of activities, can only result in success.

As long as the No Tae-u group remains, a group that suppresses the struggle of the working masses for the right to existence and the May Day peaceful demonstrations with government power even after pledging an era of the common people, and as long as the colonial rule of the United States remains, a rule that instigates the No Tae-u group to fascism and permanent division, the system of our working masses cannot be basically improved.

Only when the May Day struggle is linked to the struggle to achieve democratization by forcing No Tae-u to step down from power and to realize independence and reunification against the U.S. colonial rule and its two Koreas policy, only then can we not only realize our impending rights and interests but also effect a new epochal development of the labor movement.

The May Day struggle is the struggle to demonstrate the unity and might of struggle of the working masses themselves. Therefore, the desired aims can be attained only when all the working masses across the country unanimously rise in various forms of struggle including rallies, demonstrations, strikes, and sit-ins and fight in unity.

No matter how strong the United States may be and no matter how violent and atrocious the bayonets the No Tae-u military rule may wield, they cannot sustain themselves if the 10 million working masses rise in the struggle with one heart and in unity.

The working masses who live under repression and persecution should unanimously rise in the May Day struggle. Let us all advance to the site of May Day commemoration, the venue of our festival, by breaking through the fascist repressive nets! Let us all rise in the May Day demonstrations to display our unity by breaking through tear-gas canister fire! Let us all participate in strikes to accomplish our demands by turning off the switches!

When the repressed people courageously rise in the fierce struggle and their calls reverberate throughout the entire world on May Day, then the fascists will kneel down and our labor movement will mark a new phase of development.

The May Day struggle of our working masses is linked with the movement of the masses from all walks of life for the nation, democracy, and reunification. The worker-student joint struggle is a key to the success of the May Day struggle and is a shortcut to realizing a new turning point in the national salvation movement. Our youth and students, who are the vanguard of the national salvation movement, should join the May Day struggle of the working masses by waging campus strikes and should participate in May Day demonstrations hand in hand with the working masses.

When our workers suffered low wages, our farmers also suffered from the policy for low grain prices. When our workers rise in the May Day demonstrations with hammers in hand, our farmers should join them with plows. The mass movement by the masses from all walks of life including dissidents can be successful only when it is linked with the labor movement. All movements by the opposition figures and various mass movements should be linked to the May Day struggle under the slogans of suspension of the suppression of the labor movement, the achievement of the demands of the underprivileged masses for democratization, and the anti-U.S. struggle for national reunification.

For you, the workers and masses who are greeting May Day, the song of May Day is resounding from the five oceans and six Continents. You should hear the roaring sounds of steps of demonstrators and the sounds informing you of May Day. You should rush to the site of the struggle by closing the plants. Today's one-day strike is an act of destroying discrepancies in society. Let us turn up in the plaza of May Day to seek our rights to existence, singing the song of May Day in unison with the working masses of all nations.

Let us open the national salvation road through the May Day struggle of all the masses!

[Signed] Workers and Peasants Bureau of the SKNDF  
Central Committee  
[Dated] 28 April 1989

### South Korea

**Red Cross Head Requests Return of Fishing Boat**  
SK0905083589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0800 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean Red Cross, sent today to Song Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, a telephone message requesting the North Korean Red Cross Society to positively help to send back the "Myongsong No 2" boat and its sailors seized by the North Korean patrol boat on territorial waters of the West Sea on 7 May.

**Paper Comments on Boat's Seizure**  
SK0905034289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "High-seas Abduction"]

[Text] Communist North Korea has again abducted a South Korean fishing boat peacefully engaged in fishing on the high seas. According to an announcement by the National Fisheries Administration, a North Korean gunboat illegally captured the Myongsung No 2, an unarmed fishing vessel with four crewmen on board, in the West Sea Sunday afternoon.

Such an act of piracy committed on the high seas by the northern Communists is nothing new. Hundreds of southern fishing boats have been kidnapped since the Korean War truce was signed in 1953, with their crew members, numbering several thousand, subjected to inhumane captivity for months or longer. Besides the Myongsung-ho crew, the North is still detaining nearly 500 Southern fishermen without due explanation.

Sunday's incident came barely three months after Pyongyang released 22 South Korean fishermen it had illegally abducted well outside its territorial waters. It reveals what Pyongyang actually has in mind leading to suspicion that North Korea's recent peace gestures were but a smoke-screen designed to disguise its unchanged ulterior aim.

Their intention notwithstanding, we must do our best [to] bring all possible pressure, including international pressure, to bear upon the Pyongyang regime so that our fishermen may be promptly set free. There are no justifiable grounds whatsoever for North Korea to detain the crew of the ill-fated Myongsung-ho for long.

Pyongyang should cease kidnapping once and for all. It will do well to realize that continued high-seas piracy and inhumanitarian detention of kidnapped fishermen will only further lay bare to the world its bellicose and preposterous nature hidden behind the window dressing of plausible rhetoric.

**RDP To Push for Prime Minister's Resignation**  
SK0905013489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "No-confidence Move"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party], yesterday renewed his party's determination to discredit Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and his cabinet during the extra session of the National Assembly to open today.

Presiding over a party caucus meeting, Kim also said that the parliamentary investigation right should also be invoked to investigate the recent mass resignation of policemen.

If Kang does not resign voluntarily taking responsibility for the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan case, rampant inflation and other economic malaise, the RDP in close coordination with other opposition parties will push for a no-confidence vote in Kang and his cabinet members, Kim said.

**NDRP Opposes Move**

SK0905012489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Untimely Issue"]

[Text] The NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] yesterday made its position clear against the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and RDP's [Reunification Democratic Party] move to discredit Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and his cabinet during the extra parliament session.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the NDRP, said yesterday that a no-confidence vote in Kang's cabinet at this time is not an urgent matter that should be handled by the National Assembly.

Kim Yong-chae, party floor leader, also echoed Kim Chong-pil's remarks and added: "I don't understand why the two opposition parties came up with such an issue when domestic politics are so clouded with many problems in need of immediate parliament action."

**Partial Cabinet Reshuffle Said Likely**

SK0905015289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 2

[Text] The government may partially reshuffle the cabinet members shortly after the extra session of the National Assembly, a ruling camp source said yesterday.

Among the portfolios to be affected by the partial reshuffle are home affairs, social and health affairs and labor affairs ministers who have been under pressure by the opposition parties to resign since President No Tae-u vetoed laws concerning trade unions and a medical insurance system that were passed through the National Assembly by both the ruling and opposition parties, the source said.

The ruling camp, however, will not consider an across-the-board reshuffle of the cabinet portfolios or general resignation of the cabinet led by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun as requested by two opposition parties—the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and RDP [Reunification Democratic Party].

The source also said that responsible officials from the Agency for National Security Planning will be demoted or fired in connection with the controversial visit to North Korea by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

Another source said that a sweeping reorganization of the Chongwadae secretariat apart from the cabinet reshuffle is highly likely.

**Kim Tae-chung Stresses Need for Alliance**

SK0905014089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Opposition Alliance"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday underscored the need for the three-party alliance during the extra session of the National Assembly which opens today.

"The 146th extra parliament session is going to be a crucial time testing whether the three-party alliance could effectively check the ruling camp's move to roll back to the good old days of the Fifth Republic," Yi Sang-su, party spokesman quoted Kim as saying during the party caucus meeting.

The ruling camp is trying to repress the democratic forces taking advantage of a few incidents as if they have omnipotent powers, he said.

It seems that moderate forces in the ruling camp are losing ground, he said expressing concern about the ever increasing voice of the hardliners in the ruling camp.

**DJP Lead in National Assembly Session Urged**

SK0905014689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
9 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "DJP Whip's Appeal"]

[Text] Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], yesterday called on his colleagues to do their utmost to take the lead in parliamentary politics when the extra session of the National Assembly opens today.

"Indications are that the domestic political situation has turned tense again with the opposition's planned offensive against the ruling camp during the extra session," Kim said pointing out that the two opposition parties—PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and RDP [Reunification Democratic Party]—already made it clear that they would seek the mass resignation of the cabinet.

"How on earth can they demand the resignation of the cabinet which is only six months old," said Pak Hui-tae, spokesman for the ruling party.

**Agenda Issues for Assembly Session Examined**

SK0905084489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP)—A three-week special session of South Korea's National Assembly got under way Tuesday amid mounting calls for an end to disputes between the ruling and opposition camps, which have been on especially bad terms since a leading dissident made an unauthorized visit to North Korea in late March.



Bitter debate is expected over the government party's bill on banning firebombs, which are frequently used by radical students and dissidents to attack police and government facilities during anti-government protests.

Another fight is brewing over an opposition demand that the entire Cabinet resign to take responsibility for the deaths of six policemen in a clash with students, for failing to deal with the negative legacies of the previous government, for bungling inter-Korean issues and for resisting revision of undemocratic laws.

The ruling and three opposition parties came close to agreeing to legislate a law on punishing destructive activities, but were unable to reconcile their positions on restricting the use of tear gas by police to break up demonstrations.

Two of the opposition parties—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party—demanded that if firebombs are banned the use of tear gas also be restricted.

But a compromise is expected, with the opposition accepting a ruling party suggestion that would curb the use of tear gas not by law but by amending the policemen's service code.

Mounting public pressure on legislators to draw up measures against violent acts by radical student and dissident groups has had the effect of persuading all four parties to adopt a joint parliamentary resolution denouncing violence.

The need to prevent violent acts was dramatically highlighted by the deaths of six policemen last week during a raid on a Pusan university campus to rescue colleagues being held captive by radical students.

National grief over the tragedy, coupled with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's trip to Pyongyang to discuss reunification of the divided Korean peninsula, provoked a tougher crackdown on what the government says are leftist forces spearheading violent protests to overthrow the free democratic system.

Mun was arrested on returning to Seoul April 13 and later indicted on charges of violating the National Security Law by visiting the North without government permission. South Korea bans visits by its citizens to North Korea.

The opposition warns that the crackdown is suppression of democratic forces under the pretext for rooting out leftists.

Opposition parties will push for a resolution demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun's cabinet, holding it responsible for recent mismanagement of state affairs.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has denounced the move as a political offensive, setting itself on course for a confrontation with the opposition parties.

To solve the problems left behind by the previous government, the DJP insists that the Assembly pass legislation to compensate victims and bereaved families of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising before inviting former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha to testify before investigative panels.

This stand contradicts the ruling party's earlier position that it would push to complete the parliamentary investigations into Fifth Republic corruption with the testimony.

The opposition, in a bid to regain the initiative in state and political affairs, may raise the Chon question, the thorniest issue facing the government of President No Tae-u, political analysts say.

Chon, harshly criticized for his seven years of iron-fisted misrule, is in rural exile to atone after apologizing and giving his wealth to the state last November.

#### Parties Agree on Special Legislation

SK0905063589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
9 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: Firebombs VS. Tear Gas]

[Text] Apparently prompted by the death of six policemen in a fire set by students at Tongui University in Pusan, the warring political parties have begun dialogue in an attempt to settle the problems left behind by the tragic incident and related political problems. The National Assembly will open an extraordinary session today for a three-week sitting in a tacit agreement to accommodate festering issues within the framework of parliament.

Encouragingly, the rival parties have reached a firm consensus of views on the need for special legislation in the light of the currently crisis-ridden situation resulting from the death of the six policemen, coupled with the violent labor disputes, campus disturbances and Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea.

The political parties, in fact, are under growing pressure from the public to come to the front in addressing a host of pending problems. In a related development, the top policy makers and floor leaders of the four parties met in separate meetings and reached a broad agreement on the need to enact special laws including an act to prevent destructive activities.

There is notwithstanding considerable disparity between the government and opposition camps and even between the opposition parties. The first opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] demanded the prohibition of tear gas shells as well as fire bombs. The second opposition Reunification Democratic Party called for

revisions of the pertinent Police Duty Enforcement Law, strictly regulating tear gas use. The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] maintained that tear gas must not be treated on an equal footing with gasoline bombs. The third New Democratic Republican Party has sided with the cause of the ruling DJP.

The two major opposition parties' logic may stem from their long-standing dogma that the present social ills should be ascribed to malpractices committed by the government and the ruling party and accordingly, the present sociopolitical problems including labor-management conflicts, violent student protests and Mun's secret visit to Pyongyang are the results of the ruling camp's failures to liquidate the vicious legacies of the previous regime and implement democratic reform as was promised.

In addition to this, the opposition camp charged the government with using excessive power to cope with activist students, political dissidents and radical leftists, thus provoking stronger resistance. The opposition position boils down to this: Since the government represents a cause for law violation, it is as wrong as the law violators. This is a queer logic, hardly acceptable to a people ruled by law.

Soldiers are equipped with arms and riot police with tear gas shells to provide them the typical means of fulfilling their official duties for national defense and maintenance of public safety. In short, the opposition demand is tantamount to a call for disarmament of the law-enforcing authorities in order to persuade delinquents to abandon the weapons in their illegal possession. It is absurd to confound the exercise of state power with illegal use of force.

But an important question is how state power or the tear gas will be used. The riot police have often abused their physical force, with hasty and excessive use of tear gas shells in quelling demonstrations by students and striking workers. Excused as a preventive measure, what has seemed to be reckless firing of gas shells has harassed ordinary citizens and invited public outcry.

In parallel with the special legislation against the gasoline bombs, added discipline is needed to ensure the police use the tear gas shells to the minimum extent only in necessary and unavoidable situations. The opposition PPD's demand for prior Cabinet approval for the tear gas use is not convincing, as its use is delicately dependent on the pressing situation at confrontations, requiring quick and effective action on the spot.

**Compromise on Antiviolence Law Likely**  
SK0605053189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT  
6 May

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling and opposition parties, in a rare consensus prompted by the deaths of six policemen in a clash with radical

students, are set to legislate a law banning the use, manufacture or possession of firebombs in a special National Assembly session opening Tuesday.

Also in the three-week session of the opposition-controlled single-house parliament, the ruling and opposition parties will seek to produce a joint declaration against violence and to pass a law making the police politically neutral.

But observers say there will be a political tug-of-war before they reach an agreement.

The day after six policemen were killed and 11 critically injured in a dawn raid Wednesday on a Pusan University to rescue colleagues being held hostage by students, floor leaders of the four political parties agreed in principle to draw up a bill outlawing firebombs.

The policemen were asphyxiated or burnt to death when a paint thinner-soaked floor erupted in flames as they entered the seventh-floor seminar room of Tongui University where students were holding five riot policemen hostage.

The political parties, whose chief policy-makers will begin negotiations next week on the name and contents of the bill, are already in discord on whether to include tear gas, use of which two of the three opposition parties want restricted.

Policy-makers of the three opposition parties, which command a combined majority in the Assembly, met Saturday to coordinate their positions and produce a single opposition-sponsored bill.

The prospects for compromise are unclear, however, as the New Democratic Republican Party opposes control over police use of tear gas as called for by both the Party for Democracy [as received] and the Reunification Democratic Party.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party says it will not agree to control of tear gas, labeling it a legitimate means of police power while calling firebombs a means of illegal violence.

The ruling party also insists that the word "firebombs" be included in the name of the bill, which the opposition parties demand have a name such as "Law on Prevention of Violence and Destruction."

A senior ruling party official, however, said his party could be more flexible on the title of the bill if the opposition cooperates in writing a joint declaration or adopting a resolution against violence.

"If so, we are ready to drop 'firebombs' from the title of the bill," he said.

The ruling party expressed the hope in earlier floor leaders talks that the joint declaration would be agreed on in a meeting of its chairman and leaders of the three opposition parties.

Opposition parties reject that proposal, demanding instead that the joint declaration be debated in a meeting between their leaders and President No Tae-u.

Disagreement is also expected on how to ensure the political neutrality of the police.

The opposition wants a law establishing a public security commission to supervise the police, but the ruling party opposes the move as "premature" though it supports transforming the National Police Headquarters, which is now under the control of the home minister, into an independent agency.

**Decision for Peaceful Demonstrations Praised**  
*SK0905011089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
9 May 89 p 2

[Text] The two major opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]—yesterday issued statements welcoming Chondaehyop's decision to launch peaceful demonstrations from now on. Chondaehop is the National Alliance of Student Representatives and encompasses almost all student activists groups from local universities and colleges.

Rep. Yi Sang-su, spokesman for the PPD, said that the party welcomes Chondaehop's move and considers it a proper action that will widen the belt of consensus among people who are speaking against the use of violence at demonstrations and assemblies.

In the wake of the tragic incident at Tongui University, both firebombs and tear-gas canisters should be expelled from the streets in order to foster "a new peaceful demonstration culture" in accordance with the new laws governing demonstrations and assemblies that have recently been passed through the National Assembly.

Rep. Yi In-che, spokesman for the RDP, also praised the move, saying that Chondaehyop's decision to expel violence from their demonstrations is a decision all people should welcome with open hearts.

If student movements are launched with good aims and by nonviolent means, they could draw broader supports from all walks of life, said Yi.

**Further Comment on Pledge**

*SK0905034889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
9 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Chondaehyop's Pledge"]

[Text] Any form of violence in and around college campuses is certainly far beyond the bounds of a normal student movement. Instead, needless to say, demands should be put forward by legitimate means in a free and democratic student movement.

Over the weekend, leaders of the National Council of Student Representatives, the largest organization of student dissidents, popularly known as Chondaehyop, declared that they will cease using firebombs in protests and will halt attacks on public officers killed in a campus clash at Pusan's Tongui University Wednesday, they said they will do their best to make future gatherings peaceful and nonviolent. [sentence as published] They reasoned that by restraining themselves from violence, they can obtain a superior moral standing over the government. Chondaehyop then called on law-enforcement agencies to control the use of tear gas and physical force to curb student activities.

Whatever prompted Chondaehyop to make such a drastic turn-about in their tactics, we welcome its professed pursuit of legitimate and nonviolent means in airing its grievances or demands. They seem to have finally realized that their violent acts will lead nowhere and will only alienate people from their causes. It is certainly encouraging to see that they have learned, as mature members of a democratic community, that abiding by the rules and respecting the law are essential conditions for a democratic society.

Insofar as the activities of student groups stay within legitimate and proper bounds there is little room for repudiation and worry. Worry about the deteriorating state of the nation's law and order, especially the frequent outbreaks of violent activism, has been shared by most peace-loving citizens who desire the ongoing democratic process and peaceful day-to-day life. We have been gravely concerned and often appalled at the widespread employment of petrol bombs and acts of seizing or burning public buildings and offices. Use of firebombs is especially dangerous and tantamount to arson that could lend itself to murder, as exemplified in the tragic incident at Tongui University.

Freedom of expression is part and parcel of democracy. But it ought to be exercised in a legitimate fashion, not amidst rock-throwing, firebombs or tear gas. Student activists must not lose sight of our cherished democratic values and free institutions or neglect the well-being of fellow students in their overzealous pursuit of their objectives.



It is time for our political leaders and all social forces, including student groups, to clarify and proclaim their stand against the enemy of freedom and human dignity that has been raising its ugly head in the guise of liberalization and democratization. Students must bear in mind that the primary requirement for a legitimate student protest is to be orderly and peaceful. Only by so doing can they make their voices heard and clinch the support of the people. Illusionary wild expectations have no place in their reality.

**Policemen Killed at Tongui University Buried**  
*SK0905035889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
9 May 89 p 3

[Text] Pusan—Six policemen killed by a fire ignited by university students were laid to rest at the National Cemetery Sunday with thousands of bereaved families and colleagues gathered to mourn over their deaths.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun called them "patriotic martyrs," unable to hold back the tears during the 90-minute funeral ceremony that was televised across the country.

"We droop our heads in prayer for the departed souls that were sacrificed to protect the people, and the agony of the bereaved families and friends confronts us with a realization that everyone must unite as one against violent forces," he said.

The six policemen died in a fire set by Tongui students last Wednesday during a police raid to free five officers held prisoner at the university library building.

The incident was reported to be the worst loss of life among policemen in a clash with student radicals and the worst political violence since the 1980 Kwangju uprising when hundreds of people perished.

The funeral was held at the exercise ground of Pusan Metropolitan Police Bureau from 11 a.m. following a procession from Pusan Municipal Hospital.

Grief-stricken families and colleagues wept as they clung to the coffin draped in national flags with the bodies of their beloved ones adorned in chrysanthemums.

The wife of Senior Patrolman Choe Tong-mun, the only married officer among the six victims, clung to her seven-year-old son who ran about the ground, unable to comprehend his father's death.

Chong Yu-hwan, the older brother of 27-year-old victim Chong Yong-hwan, created an emotional stir when he appealed to the entire nation to stop all violence, crying out to everyone that he "will oppose murder with everything that I have."

Five students from Tongui University were also seen at the funeral. They came to pay respect for the policemen who died at their hands, the students were quoted as saying, and that a large number of them decided to stay away for fear of angering the bereaved families.

All six policemen were posthumously promoted two ranks up and awarded medals for patriotism.

After the funeral, the coffins were marched out across the city, accompanied by some 50 vehicles carrying family members and law enforcement colleagues.

More than 20,000 citizens came out to the streets in solemn respect as the hearse was carried to the National Cemetery in Taejon where the six men were buried amid a requiem.

The deaths sparked public uneasiness at the recent wave of student demonstrations, and the incident led to a declaration by Chongdaehyop, the largest student alliance that the organization will immediately halt use of firebombs.

**Policemen Demand Resignation of Home Minister**  
*SK0905042489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
9 May 89 p 3

[Text] Six riot policemen yesterday showed up at the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and demanded the immediate resignation of the home minister and Pusan City police bureau chief, holding them responsible for the tragedy at Tongui University in which six policemen were killed and 11 others severely burned.

The six, who claimed to be under the command of the 97th squadron of the No. 3 Seoul riot police corps, were identified as Yi Sang-chol, Yu song-ho, Hwang Won-chin, Chong Kyun-han, Son Tong-kwon and Kang Tong-chu. They issued a statement in which they insisted that the political neutrality of police should be realized as soon as possible while calling on the government to apologize for what they described as "overly violent and repressive" measures taken against the students at Tongui University.

The statement also calls for the inauguration of a pan-national convention entrusted to make a law for police neutrality that will comprise pan-national democratic forces plus established political interest groups.

**Party Heads Urge Activists To Emulate Gandhi**  
*SK0705000289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
7 May 89 p 3

[ "Press Pocket" column: "Gandhi Film" ]

[Text] Noting the violence by demonstrating students has become politicized, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday went to the movie, Gandhi, with about 200 members of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

PPD president Kim was not intent on enjoying a rare rest on the weekend. He saw the film in the United States years ago.

He wanted to say something, especially to student activists, workers and dissidents. The message was that they should learn a lesson from Gandhi who was noted for his nonviolence.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democracy Party [RDP], also went to the movie Friday.

Meeting reporters at Christian Academy House in Suyuri, northern Seoul, Kim Tae-chung said, "The all-important thing for us is to expel violence."

He appealed to the activists, "If the police hit you, let them do it, if they try to whisk you away, follow them."

RDP head Kim Yong-sam also told a group of students in the cinema house lounge, "Students should take on the lofty spirit of Gandhi who championed nonviolence in the struggle for independence."

**Student Charged With Promoting Chuche Idea**  
SK0605234889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
7 May 89 p 3

[YONHAP report]

[Text] Pusan—Yi Chong-hyon, a 25-year-old Tongui University senior studying law, was accused not only of murder and arson but of being a fervent advocate of Kim Il-song's "chuche" theory.

The prosecution alleged that Yi teamed up with another student activist Kim Pok-nam of Tong-A University in Pusan from January this year to reproduce contents of the Pyongyang-radio broadcast "Voice of Salvation" for distribution at university campuses.

Yi was also accused of owning and passing on some 20 reading materials eulogizing North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his chuche theory, according to the prosecution.

The law student's acquaintances are saying that Yi began to actively and openly discuss his support for Kim's ideology in April last year, about one month before he was elected president of the Tongui University student association.

He is said to have been an avid reader of books written by South Korean dissidents such as Paek Ki-wan and Hwang Sok-yong, holding discussions with his colleagues in his room.

His zeal for chuche peaked during the six months from April, his friends were reported as saying, making him more critical of society than ever before.

The materials distributed by Yi claimed that Kim Il-song's chuche theory must take hold not only as an idea open to study but as a way to achieve national unification, and that the students are responsible for spreading and supporting the theory, according to the prosecution.

Yi is also said to have been extremely anti-American and antifascist while exploring pro-North Korean books single-mindedly.

Born November 1963, Yi is the eldest and the only son among the three children of Yi Kyu-chong, who is a branch manager of an insurance firm, and his wife Kim An-cha.

Yi was a diligent and model student with a good academic record up until junior high school graduation, his friends said, but he began to mingle with juvenile delinquents upon entering senior high school.

He subsequently became violent in temperament and even has a criminal record, they said.

**Paper Views Need for Reform, Violence**  
SK0705001689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
7 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Time for Seoul-searching"]

[Text] The tragic deaths of six police officers at Tongui University last week have sent a shock wave across the country. It reflects the surging popular sentiment detesting violent radicalism and urging soul-searching on what led to the tragedy.

Hundreds of thousands of mourners have visited altars provided nationwide for the dead policemen whose lives were claimed by arson and firebombing by radical students. In a spontaneous move, many of the mourners are carrying a black ribbon. No line is drawn between the once violent demonstrators and police in mourning the ill-fated policemen.

Truly, their death has raised too many serious and profound questions that must be addressed. [sentence as published] The growingly pervasive mourning may attest to the untold voice of the silent majority of the people. It is not merely an emotional response, but also reflects how they have perceived the worsening situation.

The law-enforcement authorities are unprecedentedly resolved to get tough in dealing with the perpetrators of the tragic incident. The government seems determined to do all in its power to prevent the situation from getting worse. The inexcusable culpability for the tragedy leaves little room for disputing the necessity of taking resolute measures.

The Tongui incident, it goes without saying, should be made the last to happen. [sentence as published] The nation has already paid too much to repeat such wrongs. In retrospect, however, we have worried about what

would happen in an unpredictable and deteriorating situation. Unfortunately, such worries came true. In hindsight, we should have done better to head off the catastrophic eventualities.

In a nutshell, the lesson from the Tongui case is too precious and costly to be allowed to go unheeded. Otherwise, far worse consequences can only await the nation, for which no excuse, however plausible, would be convincing.

The radical extremists bent on resorting to violence in quest of their goals should think again. If they are obsessed with the leftist idea of toppling our liberal democracy, they should be made aware that it will never pay off. How the people, particularly those who remain silent otherwise, react to the enormity of the situation, as proven in the Tongui tragedy, attests well to the futility of their quest.

Many people, not pleased with the way dissident radicals have expressed their protest, have reluctantly tolerated all that, perhaps as an inevitable evolution in a radical transition toward democratization. Under such leniency, they have let their behavior become extreme. Such radicalism, no matter how explained, would find its support ever risked, except maybe among those harboring a violent revolutionary concept.

It must be noted that grievances of things going on presently or aspiration for faster democratic reforms do not necessarily mean sympathizing with leftism. The aftermath of the Tongui episode can be a telling example. It indicates that the majority of the people want to see things reformed and improved without impairing our society.

This must be a reminder both to those inclined to fantastic leftism as well as the government and political leaders, irrespective of ruling or opposition. This behooves the ruling camp and leaders of the established political spectrum advocating liberal democracy to prove themselves to be faithful in meeting such a popular desire. They should make it sure for the people to believe that liberal democracy is a far better choice than leftism. Enduring efforts for reform must continue.

The ruling and opposition parties are moving to seek tougher legislation to ban the use and manufacturing of flammable bombs. They are also talking about a supra-partisan front to free the nation from violence. All that is commensurate with the popular consensus because of the people's abhorrence of violence and subversion.

These, of course, are steps required to ensure social order and security in the promotion of the people's well-being. And it is the responsibility of political parties to safeguard the people. Yet, we are inclined to wonder if they have done so. Excessive preoccupation with partisan or individual interests, it seems, has prevented them from living up to their genuine responsibility, the dire consequence of which is no longer tolerable.

The present format of the National Assembly, where a combined opposition force constitutes a majority, does not allow the opposition to evade responsibility. Likewise, the ruling party cannot and should not pass the buck to its rivals for any undesirable results. It is a dereliction of its physical and moral obligations as the ruling camp.

The loss of the six policemen should not be made futile. It should be made an occasion of turning the worst into a blessing. There can be a way of compensating for the sacrifice of their precious lives—an end to reckless violence. All this must be realized through real and enduring soul-searching, but not any political expediency or abuse.

**Assembly Aide Questioned on Passing Secrets**  
SK0605235389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 May 89 p 3

[Text] Song Chong-tae, 32, an aide to independent lawmaker Yi Chol, has been interrogated by the Agency for National Security Planning on suspicion of violating the Military Security Protection Law.

Security agents took away Song, who [was] once a member of a dissident group led by Cho Song-u, 39, director of the Peace Research Institute. Cho was arrested in connection with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to North Korea.

Investigators suspected Song of leaking to dissidents highly-placed military secrets only available to lawmakers.

According to an initial finding, Song gave Cho eight secret document, including one concerning the relocation of some military headquarters and the Defense Ministry's annual report to the National Assembly in April.

**Pak Chol-on Says "Northern Policy" To Continue**  
SK0905021989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea will continue its policy of rapprochement with communist nations despite rising fears within the government of rampant leftism. Pak Chol-on, presidential aide for policy, said Monday.

Pak, widely known as the architect of South Korea's "nordpolitik," said the northern policy has no need of revision or readjustment and that Seoul is in a position to carry out its policies independently.

Northern policy features positive diplomatic approaches to the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries as well as North Korea.



U.S. Government officials have expressed worries over Seoul "appeasing" Pyongyang despite the latter's lack of changes commensurate with the South's overtures, said Pak, who returned from the United States on Sunday.

Pak discussed Seoul's northern policy, including its diplomatic attitude toward Pyongyang, with officials during his visit to the states.

**\* Pak Chol-on Reportedly Supports Kim Pok-tong**  
41070117 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean  
9 Apr 89 p 9

[By reporter Kim Sang-ton: "Kingmaker Pak Chol-on, Presidential Aspirant Kim Pok-tong in a Honeymoon Relationship Disguised as Uncomfortable—the Hidden Kim-Pak Ties"]

[Text] Lately, while a serious debate has been under way on a constitutional revision to permit a shift to the cabinet responsibility system, with DJP [Democratic Justice Party], the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] at its center, a strange atmosphere has developed inside the ruling circles over a projected course involving the next presidency.

At a time Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong is under pressure from the opposition camp to resign from all public posts in connection with the Kwangju incident issue, Kim Pok-tong, a brother-in-law of President No Tae-u, has been attracting attention by saying, in effect, that "someone has to bear the responsibility if we are to satisfy Kwangju residents."

When Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong's side immediately reacted against the Kim Pok-tong remarks to reporters at a Foreign Correspondents Club on 22 March, President No Tae-u reportedly instructed agencies concerned to investigate the circumstances surrounding Kim's comments at the club on such subjects as the question of taking responsibility for the Kwangju incident and the postponement of the mid-term assessment of the president's performance, and investigate the personalities involved. In addition, President No Tae-u gave Kim Pok-tong a stern warning about the controversial remarks, while Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for policy, who is called the TK [Taegu-Kyongbuk] mafia's crown prince, is also said to have given Kim a sort of hint associated with President No Tae-u's campaign pledge for excluding his relatives and in-laws from public office.

Eventually, the stir caused by the Kim Pok-tong remarks was put to rest through the mediation of President No but only after creating a widespread impression of a scramble for the next presidency.

In this connection, we should note the fact that the pressure for Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong's resignation from public office has become an established fact despite President No's assurances that "there is no pressure."

Especially, lately there have been signs of division in Chong's faction, Kyonggu-hoe, which is led by assemblymen from Taegu and other constituencies in North Kyongsan Province. Meanwhile, speculations that "reactions against Chong's rigidity are growing and the retirement of Chong Ho-yong and Yi Won-cho is only a matter of time" are now commonly circulated in political quarters.

According to a political observer, "It is quite possible that Kim Pok-tong and Pak Chol-on are jointly responsible for the scenario which will let Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong wither and die." "Hereafter," he notes, "the picture of the next presidency painted by the ruling camp will grow increasingly specific, in parallel with the debate of a cabinet responsibility system."

The opposition's demand, coupled with the Kim Pok-tong remarks to foreign correspondents, has had the effect of putting a curb on Chong Ho-yong's drive to expand his political base. In the meantime, Kim Pok-tong's activity has also been subdued. In a nutshell, Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on, commonly called "the real power of the Sixth Republic," has used the president's campaign pledge and urged Kim Pok-tong, once rumored to have bargained behind-the-scenes with the PPD on the mid-term assessment deferment issue, to exercise self-restraint.

Last year, at the time of the National Assembly elections, Kim Pok-tong had to abandon his candidacy plan because of pressures from the Chon Tu-hwan side and restraints imposed by the campaign pledge of President No Tae-u. Subsequently, he opened the Institute of International Cultural Strategy in Nohyon-tong, Kangnam-ku, and has since maintained a low profile.

Kim Pok-tong's international activity and his behind-the-scenes exercise of influence in domestic politics became a focus of criticism from a sector of the opposition camp; at the same time, Kim's activities were not necessarily free from criticisms within the ruling circles either.

Especially, those close to Pak Chol-on have maintained that "President No Tae-u's campaign pledge should be honored by all means. This and the need to end a military rule inevitably put Kim Pok-tong in a situation where he has his limitations as a presidential candidate, although he is often referred to as one." Thus, they have openly complained about Kim Pok-tong's political activities.

Although Pak Chol-on declines to comment publicly on the issue, he is known to be unhappy that Kim Pok-tong's name is mentioned as a presidential aspirant in foreign journals or as a prospective candidate for DJP chairmanship or premiership of the cabinet whenever there is a political reshuffle.

Some point out that the relationship between Pak Chol-on—a man close to the president and with real power within the institutions—and Kim Pok-tong—who exercises his behind-the-scenes influence from outside—has exceeded private levels and taken on the appearance of a power struggle for the next presidency.

Ostensibly, the Songbaek-hoe society and the Institute of International Cultural Strategy are all the private organizations Kim Pok-tong has. Besides, rumors once had it that a gentleman, calling himself a subordinate of Kim's in Vietnam during the Vietnam war, spread the word about a youth group of some 800 claiming that it was Kim Pok-tong's youth organization. It is said to have nothing to do with Kim, however.

Presently, Kim Pok-tong is the president of Songbaek-hoe, an association of generals and admirals on reserve lists of the Army, Navy and Air Force. In addition, he serves as adviser for the Foreign Trade Association and the International Private Exchanges Association. It can be said that Kim's primary organization is the Institute of International Cultural Strategy whose membership is some 5,000.

On the other hand, Pak Chol-on's private organizations are seemingly complex and sophisticated. The Laurel Group, comprised of active politicians, originally started as a group led by 11 assemblymen of the national constituency but it has grown tremendously in size with more than 30 ruling party assemblymen presently counted among the members. Furthermore, Taerim-hoe and Kyongmaek Corp., which worked as campaign instruments during the presidential election, have merged and a new organization called Palgong-hoe has been inaugurated, with Kyongbuk High School graduates in its center. Thus, the Pak Chol-on force is pressing forward its organizational expansion. The Nordpolitik Institute, also known as 63 Circuits, is also a private organization of Pak's. This institute is led by DJP Assemblyman Na Chang-chu, who rose to the post of vice president of Konguk University in the days of the Fifth Republic at the recommendation of then National Security Planning Agency Director Chang Se-tong. The Chongjabong organization led by Assemblyman Kang Chae-sop, junior to Pak in the high school and a lawyer, is also classified as Pak Chol-on's private organization.

In this situation, allegations that Pak Chol-on, by pressing his organizational expansion so fervently, is setting the stage for his future political ambition, appear rather persuasive. "If Mr Pak Chol-on chooses to stay on as chief of staff indefinitely, why should he be devoting himself so much to expanding his organizations?" quips a gentleman in charge of Pak's organizational affairs. "It would be more appropriate," he adds, "to view his effort as part of political work for the overall unity of the ruling camp, restraints on reformist forces, and further for a future race for the presidency."

Unlike Kim Pok-tong, who has been generally perceived to be running for the presidency, Pak Chol-on is known as a person who has been unable to rise above his reputation as an able staff officer. As a matter of fact, the image Pak has established of himself is far from that of a presidential candidate.

However, one can perceive part of Pak's hidden intent in his organization and operation of the various groups. In case Pak Chol-on is seriously planning to be a candidate for president, it would be easy for him to find a pretext to put a curb on the behind-the-scenes exercise of influence by Kim Pok-tong. Inasmuch as Pak is a close presidential adviser, he seems to be in a more favorable situation than is Kim Pok-tong. Consequently, it can be said that rumors that Pak Chol-on reminded Kim Pok-tong of the president's campaign pledge after Kim made the controversial remarks would serve to back up reports of an uncomfortable relationship between the two.

However, since such visible acts of Pak Chol-on are based on highly political calculations, the uncomfortable relationship between them strongly suggests that it is a deliberate one, according to an observation prevailing in political quarters. In other words, while considered most qualified to be the ruling camp's candidate for next president, Kim Pok-tong has three negative factors against him—he is a graduate of the Japanese military academy, an in-law of President No and an ex-TK man—and this, they say, was behind the stirring up of discomfort in their relationship.

It was also said that Pak Chol-on decided that if the principle of excluding relatives and in-laws should be abandoned, it would impact negatively on the base of the No Tae-u administration and therefore could not be in the interest of the future course of Kim Pok-tong himself, and based on this judgment, Pak emphasized to Kim the need to honor the principle and urged him to stay out of politics. In view of the fact that President No still has more than 4 years to serve, Pak Chol-on felt that the best thing to do was to prevent a hasty, behind-the-scenes exercise of influence by Kim Pok-tong in a seemly manner.

Kim Pok-tong was unable to be a candidate in the last general elections because of President No's campaign pledge involving relatives and in-laws. And now, if an image of Kim Pok-tong estranged from the No Tae-u administration could be established among the people, it would make it easier for Kim, who has the three negative factors, to make a presidential bid in the future. The Kim-Pak relationship can be interpreted as being based on this highly political calculation by Pak. Also, it is widely known that at the time of the 12 December incident Kim Pok-tong insisted that the military stay out of politics. Again in the Kwangju incident, Kim tried hard to dissuade the military from being involved. Also, since his wife, Mrs Im Kum-chu, is from Kwangju, he can help relieve Kwangju residents of pent-up grievances. And now, in Pak's calculations, by highlighting Kim's image as a

"person estranged from the present administration" in addition to all those affirmative factors, he could be firmly established as a presidential candidate.

The fact that both Kim Pok-tong and Pak Chol-on are close to the president and, in addition, are intimate friends appears to confirm this observation.

In the final analysis, it can be concluded that Kim Pok-tong and Pak Chol-on, while ostensibly in an uncomfortable relationship, are in fact following a carefully studied route involving a future political course.

The moves of the high-level leaders in the ruling camp, who are painting the picture of a future political course including a constitutional revision for a shift to the cabinet-responsible system and adoption of medium-size constituencies, may change due to other outside factors. However, it would be more appropriate to say that Pak Chol-on, who has been showing his extraordinary talent as a president maker, has picked Kim Pok-tong as the next presidential candidate and has gone to work on it.

**Taxi Drivers Cancel Strike; Plan Mass Rally**  
*SK0605235889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 89 p 3*

[Text] The Seoul Taxi Drivers Unions decided to scrap its six-day-long strike, scheduled to begin at 4 a.m. today, accepting the arbitration of the Seoul Regional Labor Affairs Council in the labor strife.

Union members of cab companies in the capital went on strike Tuesday, demanding a full-fledged salary system instead of commissions.

But, the feud between the labor and the management still remains dormant because the representatives of the unions in Seoul rejected the arbitration by vote of 77 to 75 at an emergency meeting yesterday.

The Emergency Seoul Union Council, which is presided over by Kim Tok-yong, warned against intervention of police in the labor dispute yesterday, threatening there would be a massive demonstration in cabs.

In a statement, the emergency council said yesterday that it will arrange for the unionized taximen to demonstrate on the Yoido plaza in southern Seoul today, if management asks for police intervention in the labor strife.

The council threatened that about 200,000 people including the relatives of the cabbies would gather in a show force at the plaza before the Seoul city government tomorrow.

Yi Kwang-nam, chairman of the Federation of Taxi Drivers Unions, also issued a statement yesterday saying the federation would lead unionized drivers in other cities to launch strikes in sympathy with their colleagues in the capital, in case their demand for a fixed salary and improved working conditions are not fully met.

Representatives of the 14 district chapters of the federation pointed out in press meeting yesterday afternoon that the Seoul Regional Labor Affairs Council has tried to undertake arbitration in the dispute unfavorable to the unionists.

**Indirect Trade With USSR Accelerating**  
*SK0605065689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Indirect trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union by sea nearly quadrupled to 2,009 teus (twenty-foot equivalent units) in the first four months, with exports and imports almost balanced.

Exports to the Soviet Union in April increased 27 percent to 370 teus from 291 teus in March, outpacing imports by 56 teus, a maritime official said Saturday.

Overall trade so far this year has risen 379 percent, with exports for the four months surpassing imports 1,005 teus to 1,004 teus, but export growth will accelerate due to the Soviet policy of inducing more Korean investment, the official said.

A direct sea line between the two nations is reportedly to open in the first half of this year and is expected to fan the trade boom.

South Korea exports such consumer goods as footwear, clothing, tires and luggage, while the Soviet Union exports raw materials including rubber, yarns and inflammable chemicals.

**Vietnamese Refugees Rescued on West Sea**  
*SK0805055189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Seventy-eight Vietnamese refugees adrift in a wooden boat near Uldo Island, some 12 kilometers west of Inchon, were rescued by South Korean fishermen Sunday morning, police said Monday.

The captain of the fishing boat that towed the 10-ton vessel to the island said the refugees looked healthy and were waving a flag on which s.o.s. had been painted in red letters when he found them.

Most of them are between the ages of 20 and 40 but there are also 17 children below 10 years old, police said quoting the skipper.

Immigration officials have not allowed them to land yet.

There are now 235 waiting in a refugee camp to be transferred to third nations, while 154 others have been resettled in Korea.



## Burma

### **Committee To Compile Country's 'True' History** *BK0605030289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] General Saw Maung, chief of staff of the Defense Forces, made a request at today's meeting of the cabinet of the Union of Burma for compilation of affairs related to the state to put on record the true facts of the history of Burma and to record changes in the course of the country's history, and events which have not been recorded while the persons who participated in the political events of the country since the British colonial time and members of the Thirty Comrades who founded the Defense Forces, are still living.

The cabinet meeting decided to assign the Ministry of Education to study and compile the history. The Ministry of Education is to form the Committee for Compiling True Facts on History of Burma with persons from the Historical Research Department of the Rangoon University and from outside who know history well and those interested in history.

Responsible authorities have requested persons, who are still living and who played a role during the period of the Burma independence movement, the post-independence period, the Revolutionary [Council] government period, the period of the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and the current period, to cooperate when they are approached for interview for data by members of the Committee for Compiling True Facts on History of Burma of the Historical Research Department of the Rangoon University.

### **News Conference on Delegation's Visit to Thailand** *BK0605040589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 5 May 89

[Excerpts] Members of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 37th news conference with local and foreign correspondents at 1300 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

Members of the Information Committee discussed a visit to Thailand by the military good-will delegation and the compilation of true facts on the history of Burma.

Explaining the visit to Thailand by the Burmese military good-will delegation, the Information Committee members said the 32-member delegation led by Lieutenant General Than Shwe, Army commander in chief, visited Thailand from 28 April to 3 May at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander in chief of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army. Reports have been issued on the visit.

During the visit the delegation was received by the acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces; the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the director general of the police force; and Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister and defense minister. [passage omitted]

The host country extended a very warm reception and was very hospitable throughout the trip. Honorary medals and certificates from the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and from the Royal Thai Police Force were conferred on members of the delegation. During the cordial, frank and friendly talks the two countries were able to clarify their respective views. We would like to inform the people through the journalists that the talks focused on matters of mutual benefit and prospects for long-term friendship. The visit was not only beneficial to the armed forces of both countries, but to the people of both countries as well. [passage omitted]

Next, the Information Committee members answered questions from the journalists. [passage omitted]

It was explained that at 1830 on 3 May the VOA broadcast a report on a conference of the alliance of revolutionary forces of Burma held at the Thai-Burma border which discussed the formation of a democratic Burmese government. The meeting was attended by Daw Mi Mi Myint-Hpu, one of the leaders of the U.S.-based Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma. Daw Mi Mi Myint-Hpu was reported as saying that the Democratic Alliance of Burma is considering setting up an organization like the PLO to gain observer status at the United Nations. [passage omitted]

It was explained that the situation in Burma is not the same as in Palestine because Burma is an independent and sovereign state.

In response to a question from an ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent, the information committee said that THE NATION newspaper of Bangkok has reported that Moe Thi Zun, former chairman of the Democratic Party for New Society, has gone underground. Moe Thi Zun went underground on his own free will, claiming that the Army was about to arrest him. This claim is absolutely unfounded. Moe Thi Zun, as leader of a political party, was summoned once in Mandalay and three times in Rangoon and warned to organize party affairs within the framework of the law. We have nothing to do with splits in their party affairs; it is their own inner party affairs.

In response to an ANTARA correspondent, it was disclosed that the claim that 150 persons from the Democratic Party for New Society were arrested between 18 September 1988 and the present was completely untrue. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from a LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN correspondent, the information committee explained that at 2015 on 19 April the BBC broadcast in its program on international press reports on Burma a REUTER report on an incident in Tamu related to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. According to the broadcast, the Army had been erecting obscene posters in the Burmese border town of Tamu with pictures of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, intending to smear her image and to diminish her increasing popularity among the Burmese people. U Min Kyi, chairman of the National League for Democracy in Tamu, was reported to have told a meeting that the government and Army are trying to smear the image of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and that Burmese authorities confiscated films from a REUTER correspondent with pictures of the Daw Aung San Suu Kyi posters.

For our part, we went to Tamu to investigate and found the report to be totally untrue. Furthermore, during our interrogations, U Min Kyi said the report was totally untrue and that the Army did no such thing. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1400.

#### **Heavy Shelling of Karen Camp Reported**

BK0705114889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 7 May 89

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 7 (AFP)—Burmese Government troops have carried out continual heavy shelling of a Karen insurgent stronghold near the Thai-Burmese border since Saturday night, officials at the border said.

Burmese troops of the 33d, 44th, 55th and 66th Light Infantry Divisions had been shelling Wang Kha Camp near the Thai township of Mae Sot, a Karen source in Mae Sot said Sunday.

The township is some 420 kilometres (260 miles) northwest of here and the camp 20 kilometres (12 miles) north of the township.

The source said Burmese troops had since Saturday night continually bombarded Wang Kha with 120 mm and 84 mm mortars, with about "four incoming rounds landing in the camp every minute."

Thai military officials said Rangoon troops had since 10:30 pm Saturday [6 May] engaged in "around-the-clock" saturation shelling of Wang Kha. KNU [Karen National Union] casualties were not immediately known, they said.

The camp is a stronghold of the KNU, one of over a dozen ethnic insurgencies which have been fighting for autonomy against the central government in Rangoon since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948. [passage omitted]

The Karen source said KNU guerrillas had pulled out of Wang Kha to avoid being caught between the cross-fire of two Burmese positions some six kilometres (3.7 miles) southwest of the camp.

The guerrillas were now well-entrenched on a chain of hills some 150-200 metres (187-250 yards) north of the camp, the source said.

"To defend Wang Kha from bunkers inside the camp is suicide," the source said, adding that the KNU's hill-top positions commanded the entire valley and could repulse any advance towards the camp by the Rangoon troops.

Wang Kha's outer perimeter is heavily mined by the KNU, the source added.

Gen Bo Mya and his top commanders have vowed to defend Wang Kha at "all cost," the source said.

"After Wang Kha, we have no other foothold near the Thai border, he said.

#### **More Parties Address Changes Announced**

BK0505120189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 May 89

["Press Release No 125/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 4 May—the 14th day of the waning moon of Tagoo, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] The commission has entered into record the following changes of addresses of headquarters of respective parties:

1. The United Democratic Youth League has moved its headquarters from No 218, Ground Floor, 38th Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division to No 222, 2d Floor, Sule Pagoda Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.
2. The Union Democratic Congress has moved its headquarters from No 141, 2d Floor, Anawratha Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division to No 102, 1st Floor, 42d Street, Botataung Township, Rangoon Division.
3. The League for Mother Democracy has moved its headquarters from No 10, Zabu Mandaing Street, Bo Kan Nyunt Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division to No 59, Ledaungkan Street, U San Pe Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.
4. The National Politics Front has moved its headquarters from No 155, Laphetchauk-B Street and 79th Street, Hemanzalat Ward, Mandalay Northeast Township, Mandalay Division to No 397, Between 38th and 39th Streets, 84th Street, Maha Aung Mye West Lot No 526, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division.
5. The Shan State Kokang Democratic Party has moved its headquarters to No 520-D, Hsenwi Main Road, No 12 Ward, Lashio, Shan State to No 828, Hsenwi Main Road, No 12 Ward Lashio, Shan State.

## Malaysia

### Islamic Party Issues 'Id al-Fitr Greeting

BK0805102989 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy  
in Malay 1215 GMT 8 May 89

[Id al-Fitr greetings from the Islamic Brotherhood Party of Malaya: "To Do Good Deeds in Accordance With the Truth"—read by announcer]

[Text] God is great; God is great; God is great. He deserves praise. Peace be upon you!

Honorable Muslim brothers and sisters! The first of Shawwal comes under the echoes of solemnly chanted religious verses following the completion of our fasting obligation during the month of Ramadan and our praise for God's great guidance. On this good and most glorious day and month, the Islamic Brotherhood Party of Malaya [Paperi] Central Committee extends wishes for a happy 'Id al-Fitr and apologize for past mistakes to all Paperi members and supporters, all Muslims wherever they are—and all Muslim fighters in the 10th Regiment in particular—and other Malayan People's Army units in general. We do not forget to pray to God that He may grant His mercy and reward to all Muslims for their good deeds.

Following the world economic recovery over the past two years, our country's economy is also recovering. Accordingly, we all could (?happily) celebrate the 'Id al-Fitr holiday. However, following an increase in the petroleum prices since early this year, the prices of various necessities have also been going up successively, causing a burden on the people's life. In addition, the prices of primary commodities on which our plantation workers, farmers, and settlers subsist did not increase as much. All this, coupled with the declining value of the ringgit and unemployment, are regrettable and overshadow the atmosphere of our 'Id al-Fitr holiday.

Most honorable Muslim brothers and sisters, the serious unemployment problem is a great problem to which all believers should pay attention. Ten percent of the 600,000 unemployed people, or about 60,000, are graduates and students. The unemployment problem is definitely related to the inappropriate economic policy. All faithful and pious people must call on others to do good deeds and prevent all kinds of sin. At a time of glorifying this holiday, let us observe for a while the situation of our fatherland over the past year. Our hearts will be moved over the destiny and future of our children and of our race and religion.

Drug addiction is now spreading to primary school pupils, while this bad habit which is destroying tens of thousands of Muslims was previously confined to youths and university students. This was admitted by Education Minister Mr Anwar Ibrahim. Thus, it is obvious that the danger of drug addiction has not been widely reported in newspapers because public attention has been drawn to the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] split

and not because the danger of drug addiction has receded. Thus, all pious people must observe the causes of drug addiction, which has reached such a proportion, so that we can try to eradicate this sin at the source.

Another matter which has greatly worried our society is the rock music culture which is enchanting and misleading our youths. What is obvious to the public is that the rock music culture has been spreading rapidly soon after Radio and Television Malaysia and TV 3 began telecasting rock music shows performed by foreign music groups. At present, 50 rock music groups have been established nationwide, most of which are concentrated in Kuala Lumpur, the capital. The matter, which has brought about negative effects on youths in particular and the society in general, is one of the unhealthy western cultural influences. Efforts to counter this must be made by all of us regardless of religion or race.

Moral decadence in the society is worsening as a result of the decadent western cultural influences coupled with life-straining poverty. In addition, rape cases which have seriously humiliated the dignity of women are increasing. Prostitution is also prevalent. A supporter of a parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Welfare Services pointed out that his ministry had given legal protection to 2,000 underaged prostitutes over the past 5 years. He admitted that this number was just the tip of the iceberg. The exact number was inestimable. Prostitution, which has downgraded the morality of and undermined the dignity of the race and nation should by no means be tolerated. Efforts to counter and eradicate it also depend on all of us.

Gambling is another social matter which is bringing about negative effects. On the one hand, the large-scale and open gambling process in society is legalized by the government through licenses. Social welfare lotteries, [words indistinct] the Genting Highlands Casino in particular, and thousands of gambling devices such as slot machines. Statistics alone indicate that the revenue collected from gambling taxes last year amounted to 340 million ringgit, representing 1.6 percent of the total revenue of the country's taxes. On the other hand, clandestine gambling activities exist everywhere in the country and are destroying the morality of those involved because licensed gambling activities are tolerated.

Poverty, which exists as a result of the unfair distribution of public wealth, remains unresolved. Farsighted leaders point out that this is also one of the causes of the above-mentioned social inequalities. Meanwhile, there has been no real guarantee for democratic and basic human rights. Thanks to the endless demand of the people for the unconditional release of political detainees, the government again released political detainees recently. This should indeed be welcome. However, what is more important is for the patriotic and democratic forces to fight for the real guarantee of democratic and basic human rights.



Most honorable Muslim brothers and sisters, at a time of glorifying the 'Id al-Fitr holiday, let us act as believers who [word indistinct] the truth and who cannot be made uneasy by those humiliating us! Prophet Mohamed prophesied this. And do good deeds; as Allah said: Don't equalize what is true and what is wrong, and do not conceal the truth while in fact you know it!

Let us try to strengthen unity among the believers for the common goals of defending the people, race, and religion! And peace be upon you. [Signed] The Paperi Central Committee  
[Dated] 1 Shawwal 1409 Hegira [7 May 1989]

**MNRPM Chairman Assesses Events in Greeting**  
*BK0805103189 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy*  
in Malay 1215 GMT 7 May 89

['Id al-Fitr greetings from Abdullah C.D., chairman of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya Central Committee, entitled: "United, We Are Strong; Divided, We Collapse"; dated 7 May—read by announcer]

[Text] God is great. God is great; God is great. There is no god but Allah. God is great; God is great. The praise is for God. Peace be upon you!

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! The long-awaited happy day, namely the first of Shawwal, has arrived, after we completed the month-long Ramadan fasting month. On the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr day, on behalf of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], let me extend my 'Id al-Fitr greetings to all Muslims in the country; all Muslims in the Malayan People's Army, especially the 10th Regiment; all patriotic and democratic fighters; and families of all Muslim fighters who have died as heroes for the sake of national independence and liberation.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! Many events have taken place in our country in the past year, which shows that things inevitably change beyond our control. Let us review changes in the political, economic, and cultural fields in our country that have taken place since the first of Shawwal last year.

Within the country, efforts to foster unity among people of all races have shown better results, but the problem of racial unity is still threatening the stability of the nation, religion, and state. The problem involves unity among the Malays themselves and between the Malays and other races, especially between the Malays and Chinese. Frictions among the masses also exist. If the problem can be solved peacefully, an enormous power for the stability of the nation, religion, and state will follow. The racial issue, a legacy of the British colonialists, strongly undermines people in our country because it cultivates a sense of mutual suspicion.

It is natural for each race to defend itself, but there is a limit that should not hurt the feelings of other races, which may affect all national interests. To strengthen unity, we must make serious efforts to prevent some people from manipulating the racial issue for their own interests. We must always live peacefully and settle differences by holding consultations and seeking points of convergence based on our country's Constitution, despite the existence of different interpretations. An impartial judgment based on sincerity and honesty should be exercised.

Our country's economy has experienced only a temporary recovery. The price of primary commodities is still fluctuating. The amount of exported primary commodity goods has increased, but its value has decreased due to the depreciating value of Malaysian ringgit and the U.S. dollar. The export of palm oil has faced stiff challenges from the European and American markets. The price of rubber and tin has increased only slightly. State revenues from petroleum have greatly decreased. Manufactured goods, especially electronic ones belonging to foreign capitalists, have dominated the market more than primary commodity ones. The country's statutory and nonstatutory corporations have gone bankrupt one by one.

The struggle by land settlers in all Felda [Federal Land Development Authority] estates has achieved initial success. Thanks to their unyielding struggle, the government has to fulfill their demands and promise to give them land title deeds.

Despite the government's efforts, the problem of unemployment remains unsolved. The number of unemployed people last year was higher than that of the previous year. Even though there is an increase in foreign investment, modern technology is used and unskilled labor is therefore not needed. Unemployment among graduates continues to swell.

The country's finances have improved a little, but inflation continues. The value of Malaysian ringgit continues to depreciate, and poverty is still rampant. The country's debts cannot be solved conclusively. Development programs still depend on foreign loans, because domestic income from taxation is not sufficient. In this situation, corruption, misappropriation, and mismanagement are still widespread.

Our country's culture continues to grow, but it is still contaminated by immoral Western culture, especially from the United States. Wild dances, like Western rock dance, have destroyed our youth's morality. Criminal activities are beyond control and have entered the student circles. While prostitution continues to spread, sexual offenses and drug addiction are beyond remedy. Students, policemen, soldiers, and civil servants are getting involved in such offenses.

The international situation shows that the superpowers are working toward a peaceful existence. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to remove their short- and intermediate-range missiles. Socialist countries are making adjustments in their political, economic, and military situations. Sino-Soviet relations are improving. The PRC continues to carry out its reform program. Yasir 'Arafat has announced the establishment of the Palestine state. The Iran-Iraq war has ended and temporary peace prevails. The Cambodian problem is nearing a solution. The struggle of the Philippine people is getting more intense.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! To cope with the current domestic and international situation, let us adjust ourselves to the existing subjective and objective situation! Let us strengthen unity and enhance the political awareness of the masses, to enable them to distinguish the truth from falsehood! Let us continue to fight and defend democracy and human rights as well as oppose poverty for the sake of the nation, religion, and country!

[Signed] Abdullah C.D., MNRPM chairman

[Dated] 1 Shawwal 1409 Hegira [7 May 1989]

### Cambodia

**Hun Sen Briefs Political Bureau on Talks**  
BK0805133789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 May 89

[Press communique of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee—date not given]

[Text] On the morning of 8 May 1989, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee held a plenary session under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to hear the report of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of State, and minister of foreign affairs, who just led a top-ranking delegation of the State of Cambodia to attend the fourth bilateral Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Jakarta, the Republic of Indonesia, on 2 May 1989.

After hearing this report, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the results achieved by the delegation holding that these talks have brought about progress in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem and in the process of national reconciliation, and have further boosted the international prestige of the State of Cambodia.

The Political Bureau noted that Samdech Sihanouk's agreeing with us on the questions concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the cessation of foreign military aid, and the cessation of outside interference may lead to the complete solution of the external aspect of the Cambodian problem.

The Political Bureau was impressed that Samdech Sihanouk agreed to examine and make further amendments to the Constitution of the State of Cambodia and considered this another step toward the solution of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem.

The Political Bureau noted that what caused [words indistinct] not to produce positive results was that the Son Sann party defended the interests of the Khmer Rouge party and did not give up the maneuver of prolonging the conflict in Cambodia. Moreover, the Son Sann party stubbornly demanded that the Phnom Penh regime agree with its five-point proposal which has no other aim than to open the door to the Khmer Rouge to seize power and massacre the people.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated the line of Indonesia, the host country, which created all kinds of conditions to promote the fourth Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting, and which welcomed the talks that Comrade Hun Sen held with President Suharto and other Indonesian leaders.

Moreover, the Political Bureau welcomed the outcome of the talks between Comrade Hun Sen and the leadership of the Kingdom of Thailand during the delegation's 5-6 May stopover in Bangkok. It highly appreciated the role played by the Royal Thai Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan in the effort to find a solution to the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

The Political Bureau discussed the request of the Thai side to open the Preah Vihear Temple area to visits by tourists coming from Thailand, and considered this matter the first step toward building a border of peace and friendship between the two countries.

The Political Bureau also welcomed the exchange of views between Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, considering it a part of the close cooperation between the two countries.

**State of Cambodia Constitution Released**  
BK0605074089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
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["Constitution of the State of Cambodia", dated 30 April and signed by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim—read by announcer]

[Text] CHAPTER I

Article 1/1

The official name of Cambodia is the State of Cambodia. The State of Cambodia is an independent, sovereign with territorial integrity, peaceful, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned state. The sovereignty of the State of Cambodia covers its mainland, islands, territorial waters, territorial sea, seabed, and airspace.

The slogan of the State of Cambodia is "independence, peace, (?progress), and happiness."

The official language is the Cambodian language and alphabet.

Article 1/2

The State of Cambodia is one which cannot be divided. Various state institutions should be set up and in conformity with the State Constitution and laws of the State of Cambodia.

The state has the duty to defend the motherland's independence, the people's rights and freedom, and the achievements of society and the nation; restore and expand the economy and culture; pay attention to solving and improving the people's daily life both materially and morally.

Article 2

The Cambodian people are the master of their country's destiny. All power belong to the people. The people use their power through the National Assembly and various organizations of the state authorities elected by the people and which are responsible to the people. The people have the right to withdraw the representatives they no longer trust.

Article 3

The National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and various mass organizations, which are firm bastions of the state, have the duty to encourage the people to implement the state's policies and plans.

Article 4

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party is the leading force of the Cambodian society and state and the core force of the great national solidarity and unity of all political forces.

Article 5

The State (?of Cambodia) [passage indistinct] to catch up with the common idea. The state pay special attention to [words indistinct] culture, social, administrative, and communication in mountainous and remote areas.

Article 6

Buddhism is the religion of the state. Religious activities which conform to the Constitution [words indistinct]. Activities which use religion to infringe upon security, public order, and the people's interests are prohibited.

Article 7

Men and women enjoy equal rights in marriage and in the family. Marriage should be performed in accordance with legal conditions and the principle of one husband one wife. The state pays special attention to the protection of mothers and children.

Article 8

Parents should educate and bring up children to become good citizens with patriotic conscience, love for labor, and with a sense of responsibility toward society. Children have the duty to look after parents.

Article 9

The State of Cambodia implements the principle of the entire people taking part in the defense and construction of the motherland. The three types of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces and the people's police are the people's children and should be loyal to the country and the people. They have the obligation to defend the motherland and the people's state authorities, national and social achievements, and the people's peaceful life and cooperate with the people to build the country. The entire armed forces should be good in fighting and in production. They should know how to promote the people's movements; respect and assist the people; and should not infringe upon the interests of people and their trust.

Article 10

The foreign policy of the State of Cambodia is that of independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment. The State of Cambodia adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence; expands friendly and diplomatic relations with all countries regardless of their political regimes, based on equality and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and interests for the cause of defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

CHAPTER II

Economic Regime and Cultural and Social Policies

Article 11

The national economy is under the state's leadership. The state gradually improves the people's all-around living standards to build the country and nation.



Article 12

The national economy is composed of five components: state economy, joined state-private economy, collective economy, family economy, and private economy. The state closely manages state enterprises to expand the important role of the state economy and the joint state-private economy in the national economy and at the same time assists and actively guides the building of the collective economy, family economy, and private economy in accordance with the direction beneficial to the state and to the people's life.

Article 13

The state strives to expand agricultural and industrial production which serve agriculture; expand the production of consumer goods; and expand trade, communications, and transport. The state assists and expands handicraft and industry.

Article 14

The state property comprises land, forest, timber, sea, rivers, lakes, natural resources, economic and cultural centers, bases for national defense, and other state buildings.

Article 15

Cambodian citizens have full rights to own and use land and have the right to inherit land granted by the state for the purpose of living on it and exploiting it.

Article 16

The state prohibits the appropriation of fallow land by paying taxes for the purpose of selling and renting it to other people. No one can use agricultural land and forested areas at will for other purposes without permission from appropriate authorities.

Article 17

The rights to own and use land will be defined by a separate law.

Article 18/1

The private property of the people concerning gains from their labor, legitimate gains, and other legitimate property is protected by law. The forceful confiscation of the citizens' property is categorically prohibited.

Article 18/2

It is prohibited to infringe upon the people's private property, unless this is necessitated by public interests as defined by law. In such a case, the owner of the property has the right to receive correct and appropriate compensation beforehand.

Article 19

Trade inside the country should be expanded to increase activities to exchange and vary goods and to promote production to serve the people's lives. Citizens or production units can sell their products. The people's buying and selling activities which are in conformity with the state policies are guaranteed by law. Foreign trade is under state administration and management.

Article 20

Control of foreign currencies and financial networks are determined by law. Taxes can be levied only when authorized by law. The obligation to sell to the state or the temporary use of private property can be done only when authorized by law.

Article 21

The state pays attention to building a progressive national culture and expanding the national language appropriate to the needs of a new society. Bad influence and backward cultural legacies should be absolutely discarded.

Article 22

The state implements an educational policy in accordance with the pedagogical principle which links the study of general knowledge and education to practice and schools to society. The state administers and organizes kindergartens to educate pre-school children. The state administers and is in charge of providing general knowledge education to all school-age children; the building of primary schools; the gradual expansion of secondary schools, vocational schools and classes, various higher classes, and higher education to respond to the needs of the country which is advancing toward progress. The state encourages and provides scholarship to competent youths who can further their studies at higher levels and in technical fields in and outside the country.

To eliminate illiteracy and to raise the people's cultural knowledge, the state promotes the literacy movement by opening classes for adults who are still illiterate and other supplementary education classes to respond to the needs of the country and nation.

Article 23

The state pays attention to promoting the development of science, technology, literature, and the arts; expanding educational networks; and promoting research by combining theory and facts. The state encourages scientists, technocrats, writers, and artists in their creative activities which are beneficial to the country, nation, and people by providing these people with both material and moral assistance. The state increases cooperation and exchange of experiences with foreign countries.

Article 24

The state organizes the preservation of ancient temples and antiquities, restores various scenic areas, expands tourism, and expands cultural relations with foreign countries.

Article 25

The state pays attention to promoting the physical development of the people and encourages sports activities and physical education in order to strengthen the people physically, enabling them to contribute to national construction and defense.

Article 26

To ensure the people's health, the state pays attention to the prevention and treatment of diseases and counsels the people to strictly observe hygiene. The people get free medical consultations. The state administers and is in charge of building various hospitals and conducts medical and pharmaceutical research combining traditional and modern medical medicine.

Article 27

The state pays attention to children and mothers. The state and society set up maternity centers, nurseries, and kindergartens, and take various appropriate measures to lighten women's burden of household chores and guarantee necessary conditions for women to take part in social activities like men. Women who are workers and employees have a 90-day paid leave when giving birth. Women who breastfeed children are entitled to a shortened daily work shift and to various benefits determined by law. The state will set concrete rules on women who are not state workers and employees.

Article 28

The state pays special attention to those who have been carrying out revolutionary activities for many years and who have made many contributions to the revolution, to disabled combatants, to families of combatants who died for the revolution, and to families with great merit in the revolution.

Article 29

The state provides social security for workers and employees who are no longer able to work due to sickness, old age, or disability during work. The state and society provide assistance to the unsupported aged, disabled, widows, and orphans.

CHAPTER III

Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 30

The State of Cambodia recognizes and respects human rights. Cambodian citizens are equal before the law and have the same rights, freedoms, and duties regardless of their sex, beliefs, religion, race, or social standing. The use of each individual's personal rights and freedom should not infringe upon those of others. The use of these rights and freedom should be in conformity with conditions defined by law.

Article 31

Cambodian citizens have the right to vote and stand for election. Citizens serving in the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces also have the right to vote and to stand for election. Citizens of both sexes who are at least 18 years old have the right to vote. Citizens of both sexes who are at least 21 years old can stand for election. Regulations reducing the right to vote should be stipulated by election law.

Article 32

Cambodian citizens have the right to actively take part in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the country and nation. All citizens can put forward proposals on state policies and on the people's life to state organizations and mass organizations. These proposals will be thoroughly examined by these bodies.

Article 33

Citizens have the right to choose a career appropriate to their abilities and the society's needs. Citizens have the right to receive remuneration appropriate to the amount and quality of work performed. Men and women have the right to equal pay for equal work. Every citizen has the right to receive social security and benefits set by law.

Article 34

The state and society pay attention to setting up rest and recreation periods for those engaged in labor. The state determines the length of time of daily and weekly work and paid annual leaves for workers and employees, and expands recreation centers of the state and social organizations.

Article 35

The state guarantees protection against the physical violation of an individual. The law protects the honor, dignity, and life of the citizens. Accusation, arrest, detention, or imprisonment of an individual can be done only when authorized by the law. Coercion, physical abuse, or activities that go beyond the punishment meted out to detainees or prison inmates are prohibited. Perpetrators, collaborators, and conspirators in these acts will be punished in accordance with the law. Confessions resulting from brutal physical or mental coercion cannot be regarded as proof of guilt. If the offense is only an

unsubstantiated suspicion, the accused should be acquitted. All suspects are considered innocent until decided otherwise by the court. The state guarantees all citizens the right to defend themselves in court. The death penalty is abolished.

Article 36

The people's freedom to travel and set up domicile is respected as stipulated by the law. Citizens can settle in foreign countries or return home. The state guarantees the inviolability of homes and the secrecy of correspondence through letters, telegrams, and telephone. Searches conducted in houses and on property and body searches should be carried out in accordance with the law.

Article 37/1

Citizens have freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly. No one can abuse these rights to the detriment of other people's honor, good mores and the customs of society, public social order, and national security. The press shall be organized by law.

Article 37/2

Freedom of faith is respected.

Article 38

Citizens have the right to set up associations. This right is defined by law. Citizens can take part in mass organizations to defend the achievements of society and the country and social order in order to build and defend the country and increase national and international solidarity.

Article 39

Citizens should live in accordance with the social order and regime and contribute to protecting public property. Citizens have the right to denounce, complain, or lodge demands for compensation and damages resulting from illegal acts committed by state and social organizations and their personnel in the course of their duties.

Article 40

Citizens should abide by the state constitution and law and implement the state's policies.

Article 41

The task of building and defending the motherland is the duty and noble honor of citizens. Each citizen should actively contribute to building the country and defending the motherland. The duty to defend the motherland should be carried out in accordance with the law.

Article 42

Cambodian citizens cannot be deprived of their nationality, sent into exile, or extradited to any foreign countries. Cambodian citizens living abroad are supported by the state.

[Articles 43 and 44 not carried in broadcast]

CHAPTER IV

The National Assembly

Article 45

The National Assembly is the supreme body of the state authorities and the highest representative organ of the people of the State of Cambodia. The National Assembly is the sole legislative organ.

Article 46

The National Assembly is made up of people's representatives elected through universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot. The number of people's representatives in the National Assembly and the electoral procedures are set by the electoral law.

Article 47

The term of the National Assembly is five years and expires when the new National Assembly takes office. Three months before the term of the National Assembly expires, the Council of State organizes elections to choose people's representatives for the National Assembly in the new term. In the event of war or other exceptional circumstances under which elections cannot be held, the National Assembly can extend its term of office by one year at a time at the proposal of the Council of State. The extension of the National Assembly's term of office should be decided by at least two-thirds of the total number of National Assembly members.

Article 48

The National Assembly has the following powers:

1. To enact or amend the constitution and various laws.
2. To approve state budgets, state borrowing, and the borrowing of state capital.
3. To approve state plans.
4. To supervise enforcement of the Constitution and laws.
5. To set local and foreign policies.
6. To elect, remove, or replace the chairman, vice chairman, and general secretary of the National Assembly; elect, remove, or replace the chairman, vice chairman, general secretary, and other members of the Council of State; elect, remove, or replace the chairman, vice chairman, and members of the Council of Ministers, and elect, remove, or replace the president of the People's Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General attached to the People's Supreme Court.



7. To set up or abolish the People's Supreme Court and public prosecutors attached to the People's Supreme Court and ministries or institutions which equal ministries in rank in municipalities, precincts, wards, provinces, provincial seats, districts, and communes.
8. To fix, amend, or abolish taxes.
9. To supervise the activities of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, and the Prosecutor General attached to the People's Supreme Court.
10. To decide general amnesty.
11. To ratify or abolish international treaties and conventions of the government.
12. To decide on questions of war and peace.

**Article 49**

The Council of State convenes the first session of the National Assembly not later than 60 days following elections. The National Assembly meets at least twice a year. The National Assembly can convene an extraordinary session at the request of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, or of at least one-third of the total number of National Assembly members. In such an event, the agenda of the extraordinary session should be publicized among the people along with the date set for the session.

**Article 49/1**

During the recess of the National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly takes care of business. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly consists of the chairman of the National Assembly, the vice chairman, the general secretary, and the chairmen of various National Assembly commissions.

**Article 49/2**

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly has the following duties:

1. Organize National Assembly sessions.
2. Convene ordinary or extraordinary sessions.
3. Interpret laws.
4. Initiate draft laws.

**Article 50**

At the beginning of each term, the National Assembly elects a committee to examine the validity of National Assembly members and report the results of this examination to the National Assembly for decision.

**Article 51**

The chairman of the National Assembly chairs the National Assembly sessions; receives decree-laws and various resolutions adopted by the National Assembly; ensures the enforcement of internal regulations of the National Assembly; and organizes the National Assembly's foreign relations.

In the event the chairman of the National Assembly is engaged and cannot fulfill his function due to illness or is carrying out missions abroad, the vice chairman of the National Assembly should stand in for the chairman. In the event the chairman of the National Assembly resigns or dies, the National Assembly should elect a new chairman. The vice chairman of the National Assembly assists the chairman in the tasks mentioned above. The General Secretary of the National Assembly keeps the minutes of all National Assembly sessions and carries out tasks assigned by the chairman of the National Assembly.

**Article 52**

The National Assembly sets up various necessary commissions to assist it in its task to supervise draft laws and drafts of state plans, state budgets, and other plans.

**Article 53**

The Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the National Assembly, various commissions of the National Assembly, the chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, the chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, the chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association, the chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association, the chairman of the Kampuchean Peasants' Association, the president of the People's Supreme Court, and the Prosecutor General attached to the People's Supreme Court have the right to draft a bill for the National Assembly.

**Article 54**

The National Assembly passes laws and other resolutions with the approval of more than half of the total number of all members. The National Assembly enacts and amends the Constitution with the approval of two-thirds of the total number of National Assembly members.

**Article 55**

The Council of State should promulgate in no more than 15 days a law passed by the National Assembly. After promulgation, this law takes effect ten days later in Phnom Penh and a month later in the rest of the country. However, if this law says it is an emergency, it will take effect immediately throughout the country after being promulgated. This law should be recorded in the state gazetteer and disseminated throughout the country in accordance with the time frame mentioned above.

#### Article 56

Each National Assembly member should maintain close relations with the electorate, pay attention to suggestions or criticisms by the electorate, explain state policies to the electorate, and report his activities in the National Assembly to the electorate who are ballot owners. National Assembly members who fail to fulfill their duties could be removed in accordance with conditions stipulated by law. In the event that National Assembly members die, resign, or lose National Assembly membership within 12 months before the end of the term of office, by-elections should be organized to replace those members.

#### Article 57

National Assembly members have the right to question the chairman and members of the Council of Ministers; the chairman and members of the Council of State; the chairman, vice chairman, and general secretary of the National Assembly secretary; the president of the People's Supreme Court; and the prosecutor general attached to the People's Supreme Court. Those being questioned should answer during National Assembly sessions. Those questioned by the National Assembly should be relieved of their duties if a majority of more than half of the National Assembly members votes to withdraw their confidence.

#### Article 58/1

National Assembly members enjoy parliamentary immunity. No National Assembly member can be accused, arrested, detained, or imprisoned for expressing his opinions and views in the course of his duty. Accusation, arrest, detention, or imprisonment of any National Assembly member can be done only with the consent of the National Assembly or the Standing Committee of the National Assembly between National Assembly sessions, except in the case of a flagrant offense against the penal code. In that case, the competent authorities should submit an urgent report to the National Assembly or to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly for decision. The decision of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly should be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly for decision.

#### Article 58/2

National Assembly members receive a remuneration equal to the salary of a certain grade of civil servant belonging to an upper echelon.

#### Chapter V

#### The Council of State

#### Article 59

The Council of State is the representative organ of the State of Cambodia. The Council of State is composed of a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and a number of members to be fixed by the National Assembly. The Council of State shall be elected by the National Assembly. The chairman of the Council of State is the head of state of the State of Cambodia.

#### Article 60

The Council of State performs the following duties:

1. To decide on and organize the elections of members to the National Assembly and to convene National Assembly sessions.
2. To promulgate laws and issue decrees.
3. To issue decrees on the appointment, removal, or replacement of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Council of Ministers, the president of the People's Supreme Court, and the attorney general attached to the People's Supreme Court, following approval by the National Assembly.
4. To issue decrees on the establishment or dissolution of the People's Supreme Court, the prosecutor general attached to the People's Supreme Court, the office of the Council of Ministers, and institutions of equal level to the office of the Council of Ministers, municipalities, wards, precincts, provinces, provincial capitals, districts, and villages, following approval by the National Assembly.
5. To issue decrees proclaiming a state of crisis or a state of emergency throughout the country or in some regions, following approval by the National Assembly.
6. On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, to appoint or remove ambassadors or envoys of the State of Cambodia accredited to foreign countries and to international organizations.
7. To accept credentials from foreign diplomatic envoys.
8. To ratify international treaties and agreements of the government following approval by the National Assembly.
9. To institute and decide on the award of orders, medals, ranks, and military, police, and civilian grades according to the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.
10. To decide on requests for naturalization.
11. To decide on granting pardons and amnesties.
12. To perform other functions entrusted to it by the National Assembly.

#### Article 60/1

Decisions of the Council of State shall be approved by an absolute majority of the members of the Council of State.

#### Article 60/2

The Council of State has the duty of reporting its activities to the National Assembly.

Article 61

The term of office of the Council of State is equal to that of the National Assembly. After the term of office of the National Assembly expires, the Council of State shall continue to carry out its functions until a new Council of State is elected by the new National Assembly.

In the event the head of state is engaged, cannot perform his duty because of illness, or is on a mission abroad, a vice chairman of the Council of State shall act on his behalf, with the exception of the duties defined in clauses 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Article 60.

In the event the chairman or members of the Council of State resign, are dismissed, or die, elections shall be held to replace them.

Article 62

The chairman of the Council of State is the supreme commander of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and chairman of the National Defense Council.

Article 63

The establishment and functions of the Council of State and the National Defense Council shall be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER VI

The Council of Ministers

Article 64

The Council of Ministers is the government of the State of Cambodia and the organ that directly governs society and leads the work to expand the national economy.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the National Assembly and the Council of State and reports on its activities to these organs.

Article 65

The Council of Ministers is composed of a chairman, vice chairmen, and members. The number of the vice chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers is fixed by the National Assembly.

The election, removal, or replacement of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Council of Ministers must be approved by the National Assembly.

Article 66

The Council of Ministers has the following functions:

1. To draft laws and other bills for recommendation to the National Assembly and the Council of State.

2. To execute the Constitution, laws, decrees, and domestic and foreign policies.

3. To draft state plans and state budgets.

4. To execute state plans and state budgets.

5. To formulate and strengthen state institutions from central to grassroots levels and train and administer state workers and employees.

6. To ensure the unanimity of the leadership of the office of the Council of Ministers and various institutions under the Council of Ministers, and ensure the unanimity of the leadership of the local people's committees at all levels.

7. To suspend the implementation of, revise, or annul inappropriate conventions and directives of ministers and chairmen of various state institutions, and suspend the implementation of, revise, or annul inappropriate decisions and directives of people's committees at all levels.

8. To take measures to delineate boundaries of municipalities, precincts, wards, provinces, provincial cities, districts, and communes as prescribed by law.

9. To safeguard the people's interests, maintain public order, and protect the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens.

10. To strengthen and develop national defense forces, mobilize the armed forces, institute curfews in the event of a state of emergency, and take other measures necessary to defend the country.

11. To implement all international treaties and conventions.

12. To perform other functions entrusted by the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Article 67

The chairman of the Council of Ministers leads the work of the Council of Ministers and presides over its sessions.

A vice chairman shall assist the chairman and assume the functions of the chairman in his absence.

Each member of the Council of Ministers is responsible for his activities and jointly responsible, with other members, for the activities of the Council of Ministers.

Article 68

Decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be approved by a simple majority of the members of the Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Construction and Defense, the chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, the chairman of the Cambodian Youth Association, the chairman of the Cambodian Women's Association, and the chairman of the Cambodian Peasants' Association have the right to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Article 69



The term of office of the Council of Ministers is equal to that of the National Assembly.

On expiration of the term of office of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers shall continue to carry out its functions until the National Assembly elects a new Council of Ministers.

#### Article 70

The establishment and functions of the Council of Ministers shall be prescribed by law.

### CHAPTER VII

#### The Local People's Committees

#### Article 71

The territory of the State of Cambodia is divided into provinces and municipalities directly under the central state authority. Provinces are divided into provincial cities and districts. Provincial cities are divided into wards. Districts are divided into communes. Municipalities directly under the central state authority are divided into precincts and suburban districts. Suburban districts are divided as districts under provinces.

#### Article 72

People's committees shall be established in all municipalities, precincts, suburban districts, wards, provinces, provincial cities, and communes.

Members of people's committees in communes and wards are elected by commune and ward people through a universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot.

Members of the provincial city and district people's committees are elected by representatives of commune and ward people's committees, representatives of the front committees, and representatives of mass organizations who are members of the front committees at provincial city and district levels.

Members of the precinct and suburban district people's committees are elected by representatives of commune and ward people's committees, representatives of the front committees, and representatives of mass organizations who are members of the front committees at precinct and suburban district levels.

Members of the provincial people's committees are elected by representatives of provincial city and district people's committees, representatives of the front committees, and representatives of mass organizations who are members of the front committees at provincial levels.

Members of municipal people's committees are elected by representatives of precinct and suburban district people's committees, representatives of the front committees, and representatives of mass organizations who are members of the front committees at municipal levels.

[Articles 73 and 74 not carried in broadcast]

#### Article 75

Local people's committees shall decide on and execute principles for building localities in all fields, implement resolutions and circulars of the superior state institutions, control administrative work in localities, and advise all sectors at all levels under their authority in order to implement the tasks to preserve public security and social order, build the economy, expand culture, take care of people's health, and improve local people's livelihood.

#### Article 76

By virtue of their functions and duties defined by law, the people's committees at all levels shall issue resolutions and instructions and monitor the implementation of these resolutions and instructions.

The people's committees have the right to suspend the implementation of, revise, or annul inappropriate resolutions and directives of their subordinate organs and of the people's committees at lower levels.

#### Article 77

Any people's committee or members of any people's committees who fail to fulfill their duties may be removed or dismissed according to conditions prescribed by law.

#### Article 78

The appointment, organizations, and functions of the local people's committees shall be prescribed by law.

### Chapter VIII

#### The Courts and the Prosecution

#### Article 79

The activities of the courts and the prosecution are aimed at:

1. Protecting the people's state authority and the democratic legitimacy.
2. Preserving public security and social order.
3. Protecting public property.
4. Protecting the rights, freedom, life, and legitimate interests of citizens.

#### Article 80

The people's and military courts are the judiciary organs of the State of Cambodia. State prosecutors attached to the courts shall file indictments in the courts according to the law and ensure that the filing of lawsuits in the courts and court proceedings are conducted correctly and according to the law.

In case of necessity, the Council of State may set up a special court to try special cases.

Article 81

In court proceedings, the courts shall be based on the law and on the principle of every citizen having equal status before the law, regardless of nationality, religious belief, sex, or social status.

Article 82

The People's Council shall take part in court proceedings as prescribed by law.

In court proceedings, the authority of the People's Council is equal to that of the judge.

The courts shall make decisions according to the majority.

Article 83

All stages of court proceedings shall be heard in public. Nevertheless, cases may be held in secret if provided for by law.

Article 84

Courts of the State of Cambodia shall ensure that citizens who are ethnic minorities have the right to use their own language and writings in court proceedings.

Article 85

The accused has the right to stand in his own defense or to rely on a lawyer or anyone else who can help in his defense.

Article 86

The establishment and functions of the courts and the prosecution shall be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER IX

National Emblem, National Flag, National Anthem, and Capital City

Article 87

The national emblem of the State of Cambodia is round in shape and has a red background with gold-colored ears of rice forming an oval frame. A red ribbon wraps

around the lower part of the ears of rice in two tiers. In the middle of the ribbon are written in gold letters the words "State of Cambodia."

An open gold-colored constitution book is placed on the rice stalks which are bound together into pleats. A half emerging seven-spoked cogwheel leans onto the book. Above the cogwheel in the middle of the frame formed by the ears of rice is the picture of a five-tower gold-colored Angkor Wat temple.

Article 88

The national flag is blue in the lower half and red in the upper half. The width is two-thirds of the length. The picture of the temple is that of a decorated five-tower temple in yellow. The distance between the base of the temple and the top of the central tower is half of that of the base of the temple, and the height of the temple is two-fifths of the flag's width. The angle formed by the central tower and the lateral towers is 130 degrees.

The red color represents the valiant, courageous will of the Cambodian people in defending and building the country and nation into prosperity. The blue color symbolizes the entire people who acclaim and support the nation's blood and represents natural resources on land, underground, in the water, and underwater to be preserved for eternity.

The yellow symbolizes the Cambodian people's long-standing culture and religion.

Article 89

The national anthem of the State of Cambodia shall be determined by the National Assembly. The national day is on 7 January.

Article 90

The capital city of the State of Cambodia is Phnom Penh.

CHAPTER X

The Influence of the Constitution and the Amendment of the Constitution

Article 91

This constitution is the principal law of the State of Cambodia and has the highest legal influence. All laws should be in absolute conformity with the Constitution.

Article 92

Laws, decree-laws, decrees, sub-decrees, communiques, and decisions of various institutions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are in conformity with the Constitution of the State of Cambodia, shall remain

in effect until replaced by new texts. Decree-laws and decisions of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council which are laws in their character and are in conformity with the Constitution of the State of Cambodia shall remain in effect until replaced by laws.

#### Article 93

Amending the Constitution is the duty of the National Assembly and can be done only with the approval of two-thirds of National Assembly members. This amended constitution of the State of Cambodia has been unanimously endorsed by the First National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 30 April 1989 at an extraordinary session. [Dated] Made in Phnom Penh on 30 April 1989

[Signed] Chea Sim, For the National Assembly

#### Editorial Praises New Constitution

BK0805091789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 May 89

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "A New Political Turning"—date not given]

[Text] During two busy days, under the pressure of time and the urgency of the political phase, the extraordinary session of the first National Assembly used all its sense of responsibility to debate, weigh, and adopt the amendments of a number of points of the constitution—which has served the Cambodian people for more than eight years—to improve the motherland's laws and policies so that they respond to the new and positive changes of our society and nation.

It is true that in such a short time problems will arise, particularly the overall aspect of the debate, and particularly at a time when some people's representatives have not yet fully realized the extent of their responsibility for the destiny of the country and nation and for the duty and obligation to preserve legitimacy. The adopted resolutions of the National Assembly reflected the efforts of all our National Assembly members to improve major points of the draft produced by the committee in charge of amending the constitution. The democratic, fraternal, and constructive debate became a positive catalyst for the intellect and collectiveness of the National Assembly. People still remember that this is not the first time that the Cambodian constitution has been amended.

Like constitutions of various countries the world over, changes in the moral, material, and political situation of society necessitate changes, to a certain degree, in the constitution. This is why in Cambodia, since 1981, the constitution has been amended four times already. The fifth time in particular, which took place in the fourth year of the implementation of our First Five-Year Plan, reflects the liveliness, intelligence, and courage of our party and state in coordinating their leadership along society's tortuous path without being too dogmatic or overly unyielding, with the aim of fulfilling the ideal we

have strategically set, namely to regularly improve the living standards of the Cambodian people. Furthermore, leadership experiences have clearly shown that one cannot open up an economy without a democratization process. For this reason, reforming organizational, political, and social structures is necessary to speed up the economic progress of our country and nation in order to ensure equality, national character, and efficiency.

Reexamining the recently amended constitution, we realize that this is better than the previous ones and is in tune with the situation inside and outside the country. Most outstanding in the constitution is the recognition and respect of human rights of the State of Cambodia which have been ignored or just talked about in previous eras. Apart from abolishing the death penalty, the State of Cambodia has provided the right to defend oneself before the court; the right of free movement, of settling down in foreign countries, and of returning home; the right to free press, publication, and expression; and the right to free assembly and to set up various associations to serve the legitimate interests of each strata of society.

Contrary to previous social regimes—which sent into exile and withdrew Cambodian nationality from those considered opponents of the regimes—the constitution of our State of Cambodia has clearly stated in Article 42 that Cambodian citizens cannot be deprived of their nationality, sent into exile, or extradited to any foreign countries. This has left the constitutions of previous regimes a very long way behind. It is quite obvious that our constitution is not yet perfect; however, the successive amendments have shown a realistic political will to recognize the real situation of traditions, mores and customs, the level of progress, and the desires of our people. This is the best starting point and a positive sign showing that our State of Cambodia will always be in a winning position.

#### Defection of Khmer Rouge Officers Reported

BK0605140089 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT  
6 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 6—Following are excerpts from an article written by Van Khanh and published by VIETNAM WEEKLY on April 3, 1989 on the recent defection of some senior Pol Pot army officers:

In a recent visit to Cambodia, I met Tuon Tit in charge of political agitation among enemy troops in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. He told me that the men under his charge had recently succeeded in persuading several senior officers of the Khmer Rouge to go over to the revolution. They are Bun Lang, deputy commander of Battalion 82, Kros Hap, deputy commander of Regiment 57 together with three battalion commanders in his regiment and 23 soldiers to defect with their weapons. Later, two other senior officers, Lan Saem and Men Cham, deputy commanders of Regiment 51, also rallied themselves to the revolution.



Tuon Tit said that in their meeting with government officials, these officers did not hide their fears of a protracted fratricidal war due to Pol Pot's recalcitrance. Said Lan Saem: "Don't think that Pol Pot and the other Khmer Rouge leaders have changed their mind. Before defecting I met Pol Pot in Trat in Thailand. Nuon Chea and Son Sen were with him". He told us: "The party will continue to fight and fight harder. Remember, there'll be no political solution of any kind, only continued fighting until total victory".

Lan Saem continued: "Pol Pot and his associates have not given up their dream of restoration and would risk their lives for it. The world must realize this and must neither ignore nor help prolong the sufferings of the Cambodian people".

**Sihanouk Ready for 'Immediate Cease-Fire'**  
*BK0805102489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 8 May 89*

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Samraong District, Cambodia, May 8 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge on Monday rejected any ceasefire in Cambodia before an overall settlement to the decade-long conflict is reached.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, reacting to a proposal by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, told reporters here that no ceasefire could take place before there was "an overall solution to the Kampuchean (Cambodian) problem which gives Kampuchea independence, the deployment of an international control commission (ICC) and an international peacekeeping force in Kampuchea."

Mr Khieu Samphan, in a joint press conference with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, also said he would only recognise the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia—set to be completed by the end of September—when a quadripartite government was set up.

The four parties would include the three Cambodian resistance factions, whose most powerful member is the Khmer Rouge, and representatives of the current Cambodian Government led by Mr Hun Sen.

On Saturday Mr Hun Sen and Thai Premier Chatchai Chunnawan proposed that talks be held in Bangkok on reaching a ceasefire in the strife-torn country.

Mr Hun Sen was quoted Monday by the Cambodian news agency SPK that if no ceasefire agreement was reached among the Cambodian factions, "he would unilaterally announce a ceasefire after the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia."

Prince Sihanouk, who last week held peace talks with Mr Hun Sen in Jakarta, clearly marked his distance again from his Khmer Rouge allies, and stressed that he was speaking as a faction leader who was prepared for an immediate ceasefire "if Thailand wants it."

But the prince also said he had rejected a call by Mr Hun Sen that his forces join Phnom Penh's army to fight the Khmer Rouge.

The 67-year-old former Cambodian monarch, insisting that he would take no part in a feared civil war in Cambodia after Hanoi's troops have left, said there was "a terrible, total contradiction" between the Chinese-supported Marxist Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh communist leadership.

Asked who was the most uncompromising, he turned to Mr Khieu Samphan and said: "My partners are the ones who are the toughest."

The prince heads an uneasy guerrilla coalition joining the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands during their near-four-year reign, with anti-communist factions made up of his own followers and those of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Vietnam intervened militarily in Cambodia 10 years ago to oust the Khmer Rouge and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

But the Khmer Rouge, armed by China, still fields some 25,000 well-equipped guerrillas and up to another 15,000 support forces.

Prince Sihanouk's army has up to 20,000 men and the Son Sann faction about 8,000. Both have also been given military aid by China but to a much lesser extent than the Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh is believed to have an army of some 40,000 with another 60,000 men belonging to its militia.

The joint press conference by Prince Sihanouk and Mr Khieu Samphan was held a few hundred meters (yards) into Cambodia's Samraong District at a jungle spot 50 kilometers (33 miles) south of the Thai provincial capital Surin after three ambassadors presented their credentials to the prince.

Prince Sihanouk, Mr Khieu Samphan and other top guerrilla coalition officials, all in dark business suits, toasted with champagne the blue-robed Beijing-based Senegalese Ambassador Mady Ndao, China's Ambassador to Bangkok Li Shichun, wearing a black Mao suit, and Kuala Lumpur-based North Korean envoy Yu Chae-hwan.

Prince Sihanouk, in an ebullient mood, told the diplomats [he] had "managed in imposing his views on all Cambodian factions" to accept a democratic system similar to France's Fifth Republic.

But he also stressed that obstacles still remained for a settlement, singling out as the major stumbling block the question of a quadripartite army.

He said the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in the future Cambodian army was necessary to avoid civil war.

Both Phnom Penh and Hanoi have rejected any form of Khmer Rouge participation in future Cambodian armed forces.

The prince repeatedly expressed fears that a civil war could break out after Hanoi's troops had left, but said he had ordered his soldiers not to take part.

"My army will remain neutral, although if one of two red armies attack me I will have to defend myself," he said.

Prince Sihanouk confirmed an announcement last week by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that a Paris "roundtable" of the warring Cambodian factions would be followed in August by an international conference on Cambodia.

He said the Paris conference would be convened to select countries to take part in an International Control Commission, which should supervise Vietnam's withdrawal, monitor free elections and remain "a few years, up to five years" to ensure stability in the war-torn country.

He said the international conference would be attended by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the six permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, Vietnam, Laos, the four Cambodian factions, Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Permanent Security Council members are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain and France. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

#### **Review of CGDK Leaders Stance**

BK0905024789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 May 89 p 1

[Text] Siem Reap, Kampuchea—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday he has no objection to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan's proposal for an immediate ceasefire in Kampuchea and is prepared to attend a meeting in Bangkok to discuss it before the Paris peace talks in July.

However, Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan, speaking at the same press conference with the prince, rejected any ceasefire proposal before an overall solution to the decade-old conflict is achieved.

Both Khmer leaders made their comments at the Sihanoukist mobile headquarters here where the prince received credentials from a number of ambassadors.

During talks with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen on Saturday [6 May], Gen Chatchai proposed that the four Khmer factions meet in Bangkok to discuss and sign an immediate ceasefire agreement before the July 25 meeting in Paris.

Mr Hun Sen said he agreed with the Premier's proposal but if the Khmer resistance objected he might declare a unilateral ceasefire after the Vietnamese withdrawal in September.

Prince Sihanouk, stressing that he was speaking as leader of one faction, said although he was prepared to attend a ceasefire meeting, he could not sign any agreement because "there is no consensus" among the Khmer resistance.

"Before going to Jakarta (for his meeting with Hun Sen on May 2-3) I had political talks with Chatchai on the ceasefire in Cambodia.

"Chatchai proposed to me a ceasefire in Cambodia. I replied that as Sihanouk, I follow him, I'm OK. But we are the CGDK (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) with three parties," he said.

The prince said that since Thailand is the resistance's "best supporter", he had to take into account Gen Chatchai's views and suggestions. "I accept the invitation although I have not received it yet," the prince said.

Mr Khieu Samphan said the ceasefire "should be within the framework of the overall solution that provides Kampuchea with 100 per cent independence and sovereignty."

"If there is an overall solution to Kampuchea, a deployment of an international control commission and international peacekeeping force, there will be a ceasefire but not before," Mr Khieu Samphan said.

He said that if Thailand was in the same situation "you will agree with me that we can't accept to have a ceasefire to keep in place their (Vietnam's) puppet regime (State of Cambodia)."

The prince said that if Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge continue to adopt their current positions, the Paris meeting is doomed to fail.

"If Hun Sen maintains his tough stance against the Khmer Rouge and if Khieu Samphan maintains his present stance, I think the round-table to be hosted by (French President Francois) Mitterrand will be another failure," he said.

Stressing that obstacles remained in a settlement, Prince Sihanouk said the main stumbling block was his proposal to Mr Hun Sen that the Khmer Rouge be included in a quadripartite government and army.

Phnom Penh has rejected any participation by the Khmer Rouge.

The prince said no reconciliation was possible if the Khmer Rouge was omitted, adding that civil war would erupt after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

He also rejected Mr Hun Sen's suggestion that Sihanoukist and Phnom Penh forces are capable of wiping out the Khmer Rouge.

"The strong Vietnamese Army has been trying to wipe out the Khmer Rouge since 1978," he said, adding that if he followed Mr Hun Sen's suggestion, a worse situation would occur.

Prince Sihanouk said he told Khieu Samphan and Khmer resistance Prime Minister Son Sann that he sees two things happening in the future: a Vietnamese withdrawal and civil war.

"Civil war is what I fear most," the prince said.

**Sihanouk Says China Unhappy With Concessions**  
BK0905022389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 May 89 p 4

[Text] Siem Reap, Kampuchea—Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday indicated that China is unhappy with concessions he made to Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen during their Jakarta meeting last week.

The prince said he got "good confirmation" of Peking's unhappiness from Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun who presented his credentials to the prince as president of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) at a ceremony held at the ANG [National Sihanoukist Army] mobile headquarters here.

In response to a question whether he had gone too far in accommodating Mr Hun Sen in Jakarta, Prince Sihanouk said:

"Today in his (the Chinese ambassador's) speech and his conversation with me, he pointed out that China supports me fully in my struggle against Vietnam."

Prince Sihanouk noted that by expressing mere support for his struggle, particularly after his talks in Jakarta, China is holding back criticism of his concessions.

The prince said he is familiar with Chinese diplomatic language, and added that whenever China refrains from "praising" him for "one thing or another, it means that China is not happy about it.

"But China is very polite and respectful vis-a-vis her old friend Sihanouk. If she does not congratulate me that means that she is not happy with my dealing with Hun Sen. When China does not praise me, she does not like it very much," he said.

China has not yet officially commented on Prince Sihanouk's decision to drop his demands that the Phnom Penh administration be "dismantled" and that the United Nations play a role in an international commission to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

The prince said shortly after arriving in Bangkok last Thursday [4 May] that he was attempting to solve the Kampuchean problem so China could not blame him.

Senegalese Ambassador Mady Ndao and North Korean Ambassador Yu Chae-Hwan presented their credentials to Prince Sihanouk yesterday.

**VODK Questions 'Cosmetic' Changes**  
BK0805072089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 89

[Station editorial: "The Cosmetics the Hanoi Authorities Have Applied to Their Lackey Puppets Are Nothing but a Maneuver Serving Their Strategy to Occupy Cambodia"]

[Text] It is very well known that the Hanoi authorities, who have occupied Cambodia by force for more than ten years now, have gained nothing. They have been under vigorous attacks launched by the Cambodian people, the Cambodian resistance forces, and the international community, causing them to face multifaceted serious difficulties both on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and in the international arena. However, through their Indochinese federation strategy, the Hanoi Vietnamese still persist in mounting all kinds of maneuvers to achieve their complete occupation of Cambodia. At present, they are purposely staging the farce of changing Cambodia's name and national flag through the propaganda of their puppets. As a matter of fact, their real nature is still the aggressors against and occupier of Cambodia, the exterminators of the Cambodian race, and the Socialist Vietnam [as heard]. What they have done is only to change their appearance with the aim of fooling national and international opinion, but their administrative and military networks remain the same from top to bottom in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people's internationally supported 10-year struggle is aimed at stamping out the presence of the Vietnamese aggressors and restoring independence and peace in a free Cambodia in which the people themselves can enjoy their genuine rights to self-determination.



That being the case, the Cambodian people categorically refuse to kneel down in the face of Vietnam's Indochinese federation.

**VODK Criticizes Nguyen Co Thach Remarks**  
*BK0905032089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea*  
in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 May 89

["News Commentary": "Nguyen Co Thach Said Vietnam's Aggression Against Cambodia Was Justified"]

[Text] Recently Nguyen Co Thach said it was Vietnam's mistake to have helped the Khmer Rouge at one time, but corrected its mistake by sending troops to invade Cambodia in late 1978. He maintained that the Vietnamese aggression, condemned by the international community for more than ten years now, was a justifiable and positive action. Can the world accept this? No, absolutely not. Is Vietnam's occupation of Laos with over 60,000 Vietnamese troops and thousands of officials also a correction of an earlier mistake? In fact, Vietnam's military and civilian control over Laos and its invasion of Cambodia in late 1978 as well as its continuing occupation of the country stemmed from its ambition in accordance with the small, medium, and great Indochinese Federation strategies of the Indochinese Communist Party. So, Nguyen Co Thach's statement is nothing but a smoke screen to cover up Vietnam's foolish ambition and a maneuver to isolate the Democratic Kampuchea resistance forces which have been fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield for more than ten years with the aim of preventing them from swallowing Cambodia.

The Vietnamese foreign minister's statement also showed the arrogance of the Hanoi authorities who are always proud of their military might. His statement runs counter to the spirit of the UN Charter and international law, especially the principle of nonviolence, nonintervention, and noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

If the countries of the world, particularly big ones with powerful military forces, act brutally and illegally like Vietnam, peace, harmony, stability, and good order can never exist. That being the case, many countries in the world, namely 122 member countries of the United Nations, have condemned Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. The Hanoi Vietnamese cannot make any justification to lessen and legitimize their invasion of the Cambodian homeland.

**Calls SRV 'Expansionist'**

*BK0705032389 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 89*

["Article": "Nguyen Co Thach Cannot Change White To Black and Vice Versa"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Hanoi Vietnamese, impudently said that Vietnam's assistance to the Khmer Rouge was a mistake. Now Vietnam has corrected this mistake by sending troops to invade Cambodia at the end of 1978.

This is a tricky maneuver by the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders who seek to change black to white and vice versa and to transform an aggressor into a benefactor, and a victim to a criminal; Cambodia, the one which assists Vietnam, into Vietnam, the one which assists Cambodia. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot conceal the truth.

The international community has gradually gotten to know the Vietnamese, particularly countries in the region, which are well aware of Vietnam's tricky nature.

1. People know that that Vietnam is an ungrateful crocodile. In the war against the United States and the Thieu-Ky regime lasting for more than 30 years, particularly between 1965 and 1975, Cambodia provided assistance to Vietnam in terms of refuge and all kinds of food supplies until Vietnam achieved victory and liberated South Vietnam on 1 May 1975. However, ungrateful Vietnam did not thank Cambodia. Following the liberation of South Vietnam, the Vietnamese immediately sent troops to annex Cambodia's Kaoh Wai Island at the end of August 1975; Vietnamese troops then annexed Cambodian territory at many places along the border, and launched a full-scale invasion of Cambodia at the end of 1978.

As for China, during Vietnam's national liberation war, the Chinese provided assistance—worth a total of \$3 billion—to Vietnam from head to toe, from food supplies, ammunition, weapons, shoes, clothing, to helmets, and so on. However, after their liberation, Vietnam turned against China and drafted a constitution which fingered China as enemy No 1.

2. People know Vietnam as a regional expansionist who wants to be the father of Indochina and an emperor in Southeast Asia. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia with hundreds of thousands of troops at the end of 1978 stemmed from this ambition and not from anything else as Nguyen Co Thach said.

3. People know Vietnam as a direct pawn of the Soviet Union in Asia which has allowed the Soviets to set up military bases on its territory, thus posing a serious threat to Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific region as a whole.

Therefore, no matter how hard Nguyen Co Thach tries to change black to white and vice versa, he cannot dupe anyone.

**International Community Supports Monitoring**

*BK0905093989 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 May 89*

[Station commentary: "The International Community Vehemently Demands That Vietnam Withdraw All Its Aggressor Troops From Cambodia Under Thorough International Control"]

[Text] Ever since the Hanoi authorities hurled out their deceptive maneuver about withdrawing their troops from Cambodia before the end of September 1989, the

world in general has pressured Vietnam to honor this pledge and to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia under thorough and effective international control—for it was agreed that without meticulous international control the Vietnamese troop withdrawal cannot be believed and the international control commission must not be dictated by Vietnam but by the United Nations, after consultation with the countries involved.

On 11 April, during talks in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Suzuki Uno and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen agreed with each other to demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with its promise. They stressed the important role of the United Nations and effective international control regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as being of prime significance.

On 12 April, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand stated that the United States believed it is necessary to have a strong and fully capable international presence for effective control of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and of the cease-fire and correct and free elections in Cambodia.

On 14 April, Lord Glenarthur, British minister of state for foreign affairs and commonwealth, stated: Regarding Vietnam's troop withdrawal announcement, Britain will judge it according to Vietnam's actual actions and not just because Vietnam says it's so. We continue to demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia quickly and unconditionally.

On 14 April, while receiving the ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea, Allele Elhadji Habibou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger, stated: The Cambodian problem is a problem of Vietnamese aggression. Vietnam has no excuse whatsoever to evade responsibility for its aggression. Vietnam must genuinely withdraw troops from Cambodia under the effective control of an international commission set up by the United Nations.

During his visit to Singapore, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila discussed the Cambodian problem with Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng. The two ministers stressed that it is necessary to have an effective international control commission to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to prevent further fighting in Cambodia.

On 20 April, while receiving the ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea, Abou Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the Military Commission for National Reform of Guinea, stated: Guinea hopes that Vietnam will honor its pledge and genuinely withdraw its troops from Cambodia in September and that this withdrawal will be conducted under the supervision of the UN peacekeeping force. Without such supervision, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops cannot be believed.

On 22 April, Guinean Foreign Minister Jean Traore also stressed that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal must be placed under the effective control of the United Nations.

On 25 April, Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stated that he supported the demand of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, for a thorough international monitoring of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

On 27 April, the spokesman for the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command stated: If Vietnam is sincere in its wish to completely withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia, Vietnam must accept an effective international control commission to monitor the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

This is the call of the world which is waiting to see Hanoi's concrete actions. It does not merely listen to their lies and deceptive propaganda. Therefore, if Vietnam really wants to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia, it must withdraw them according to a specific timetable and under the meticulous supervision of the United Nations.

## Indonesia

### Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita Ends Visit

#### Meets With President Suharto

BK0505111789 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0847 GMT 5 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Japanese Government Friday expressed its readiness to fully meet Indonesia's need for economic assistance to the 1989/1990 fiscal year amounting to two billion U.S. dollars.

The indication for the Japanese Government to meet the Indonesian demand, which will be officially announced during the upcoming meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in The Hague, was revealed by visiting Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita during his meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here.

Takeshita arrived here for a three-day official visit to Indonesia.

Minister/State Secretary Mardiono told newsmen after the meeting the Japanese leader assured President Suharto that Japan's policy on Indonesia is unchanged after his resignation as Japan's prime minister.

In addition to the U.S. 2 billion-worth assistance, and some of the assistance are in the form of soft loans, the Japanese Government would also extend technical and grant aid worth U.S. 110 million to Indonesia, said Mardiono.

According to the minister, the Indonesian request for assistance was submitted realistically. Therefore, he went on, the approved assistance does not indicate the decreasing of Indonesia's economic growth, because Indonesia is now able to enhance its exports of non-oil/gas commodities, and to increase state revenues from taxes, while its national economic growth is also brighter than before.

Answering a press question on whether the Japanese commitment would not change after the resignation of Prime Minister [PM] Takeshita, Minister Murdiono said, "the Japanese Administration and political systems seem to give an assurance that the indications laid by Prime Minister Takeshita today will not change."

The talks between President Suharto and PM Takeshita at the Merdeka Palace proceeded in two stages, both taking up about two hours and a half. Participants of the first stage were more limited than the second one.

In both stages, the president was accompanied by among others the minister/state secretary, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, State Minister for National Development Planning Saleh Afiff and chairman of BKPM [Capital Investment Coordinating Board] Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo.

PM Takeshita, meanwhile, was accompanied by among others by Sumio Edamura, Deputy Cabinet Secretary Nobou Ishihara, Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro, Director General for Asian Affairs Kazutoshi Hasegawa and Director General for Economic Relations Koishiro Matsuura.

Murdiono said during the talks, President Suharto called for Japan's attention to the possibility of lowering the tariffs of Japanese import duty on Indonesian export products.

With the lowering of tariffs, Indonesian export goods will be able to enter the Japanese market more smoothly, the president was quoted by the minister as saying.

Murdiono went on to explain that in addition to bilateral matters the two leaders also discussed regional and international affairs in both stages of their talks.

"In general outlines, President Suharto and PM Takeshita shared similar views," he said.

In fact Takeshita stressed Japan's preparedness to continue supporting Indonesia on the ground that Indonesia has an important role in Asia and especially in Southeast Asia.

With regard to the Southeast Asian region, Takeshita expressed Japan's support for ASEAN's and Indonesia's efforts in finding a settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

At the international level, the two leaders agreed to encourage the growing rapprochement between East and West and to push its development to a positive direction in the interest of peace, stability for all the nations of the world.

#### **Holds News Conference**

OW0505131189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT  
5 May 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Jakarta, May 5 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Friday Japan will not become a military power, adding that it is ready to contribute further to world peace.

"We are aware that Japan had inflicted great suffering (on the people in Asia and Southeast Asia) in the course of history," Takeshita said at a press conference.

"We are concerned only about self-defense and that Japan will not become a military power," he added in response to a question as to whether Japan's growing defense spending may lead to the country's resurgence as a regional military power.

Korea and Taiwan, which were Japanese colonies during World War II, as well as Indonesia and four other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) often express their concern over Japan's increased defense outlays.

In a clear reference to recent moves to find a political solution to the 10-year Kampuchean conflict, Takeshita also said Japan should extend "economic and personnel cooperation" in the process of achieving peace in regional conflicts.

Takeshita arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit to Indonesia on the fourth leg of a five-country Southeast Asian tour.

He will proceed to the Philippines on Saturday to complete the tour which has taken him to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Takeshita said Japan has not decided yet when it will lift economic sanctions against Vietnam imposed by Tokyo in retaliation for Hanoi's military invasion of Kampuchea in late 1978.

Vietnam announced last month that it will withdraw all of its remaining troops from Kampuchea by the end of September even if the conflict has not been settled politically.

Takeshita's visit here coincided with the latest round of peace negotiations between Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh.



Indonesian President Suharto, in a meeting with Takeshita earlier in the day, invited Japan to join in an international conference for Kampuchean peace which Sihanouk and Hun Sen have agreed to convene.

In an opening statement at the news conference, Takeshita said he is very much encouraged to see Japan-ASEAN relations being expanded politically, economically and culturally.

"I'm committed to build up cooperative relations between Japan and ASEAN through my political career" even after he resigns as prime minister shortly over a stock trading scandal, Takeshita said.

The prime minister also said he felt the current trip has achieved its objectives.

#### **Departs Jakarta 6 May**

*BK0605035289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Jakarta, May 6 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left here Saturday for the Philippines, the last stop on a nine-day tour which has also taken him to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Mr. Takeshita was seen off at Halim Perdanakusuma Military Airbase here by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. He made no statement.

During talks with President Suharto, Mr. Takeshita said Japan would give Indonesia two billion dollars in fresh aid this year.

The outgoing Japanese prime minister also stressed in a speech Friday the importance of Japan's ties with South-east Asia.

Mr. Takeshita said last week he would resign when the 1989 budget was passed to take responsibility for a financial scandal, but that he would go ahead with his regional tour because it was important to show the continuity of Japanese diplomacy.

#### **Laos**

#### **Souphanouvong Attends Vietnamese Music Show**

*BK0505072589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the complete liberation of southern part of Vietnam, the Hai Dang light music group from Phu Khanh Province has toured Vientiane to serve the cadres and people of the Lao capital.

Attending the 30 April evening performance at the municipal theater were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; and many members of the party Central Committee and ministers and deputy ministers of Laos.

#### **Kaysone Phomvihan Advises Vientiane Factories**

*BK0605012289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Yesterday morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], visited, for the first time, the toothpick and parquet flooring factories operated by the 2 December Cooperative of Vientiane Municipality with the purpose of providing guidance to the factories to increase production efficiency so as to contribute to building economic foundation for our country.

During his visit to the two factories, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan advised the management that the marketing of goods by the factories themselves without passing through any middlemen and the raising of quality of products are two essential basic factors contributing to promotion of more efficient production and development of higher quality. He pointed out that encouraging a sense of creativity and responsibility among cadres and workers, constant maintenance of machines, and economical utilization of raw materials are also important factors firmly contributing to the improvement of production efficiency.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: Production must be closely linked with the grass roots so as to simultaneously promote dual tasks. At the same time, people must be encouraged to grow more trees so as to ensure availability of raw materials for production. If we manage to do this, we will be able to gradually develop and expand business activities of the factories, he concluded.

#### **Khamtai Siphandon Stresses Grassroots Work**

*BK0805062789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] The party and administrative organizations of Khamkeut District of Bolikhamsai Province held a meeting in late April to draw lessons from undertakings related to grass roots construction. The meeting, aimed at improving cadre efficiency, was attended by over 60 comrades from the party and administrative organizations of the district and representatives of the Mountainous Region Development Company. After hearing the report on the work that was carried out in the past period, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for national defense, addressed the meeting. First, he pointed out the direction, role, and duties of cadres who will go down to the grass roots to develop the

mountain region, turn it into the zone of all-around tranquillity, and transform rural areas into towns. He then called on them to be imbued with the direction and duties, play a more active role in carrying out their work, and correctly implement rules and regulations in conformity with realities. The meeting decided to use the experiments carried out at km 20 village and the 13 cantons of Khamkeut District as models for further implementation of the task.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Stresses LFNC Duties**

BK0905071489 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The 3-day expanded session on the work of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] in the six northern provinces ended in Luang Prabang on 7 May with brilliant success. More than 100 LFNC representatives, intellectuals, clergymen, learned persons, and cadres concerned from Luang Prabang, Oudomsai, Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Phong Saly, and Sayaboury Provinces attended the session.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, attended the meeting. The meeting discussed and unanimously approved the report on undertakings carried out by the LFNC in the past year and the immediate plan of action. The participants pledged to play a more active and larger role in mobilizing unity among the multiethnic people of all strata to ensure that they possess equality and a sense of patriotism, are united to implement the lines and policies of the party and state, counterattack every enemy subversive scheme, and promote creativity to contribute to national defense and construction.

Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, in his address to the meeting, hailed the success of the meeting and briefed the participants on the domestic and international situation. He stressed the duties and tasks of the LFNC in contributing to the maintenance of social peace and order, particularly in suppressing the incorrect line of thinking among the masses. He then called on LFNC committees at all levels to exert efforts to improve the efficiency of their organizations and working methods to serve the rights and interests of the country as the true master of homeland. He called on the multiethnic people to uphold a high sense of patriotism and to be united to contribute to the implementation of the five major programs laid down by the party and state so as to further strengthen and enrich the country.

**Businessmen Chided on Unethical Trade Practices**

BK0505112389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 4 May 89

[Article: "Doing Whatever Possible Just To Make Money"]

[Text] Under the guiding light of the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and the decisions made by the party

Central Committee at the fifth, sixth, and seventh plenary sessions, and thanks to the new line of thinking, a series of new changes in the socioeconomic life have successively emerged in our country and fundamental successes have been scored in various fields. As a result, numerous profound changes have taken place in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], especially in the economic structure, the application of new management mechanisms, and the enforcement of numerous regulations and laws and new economic measures.

The implementation of a policy to broaden economic cooperation with foreign countries has paved the way for the various economic production sectors and businesses to develop with a new dimension. The most outstanding development in this regard is the application of the business accounting system to the operations of various business units and economic activities. According to the initial statistics, so far more than 200 business units in our country have switched to the business accounting system.

The switching from agricultural production to goods production has also been effectively carried out. Small and big markets have sprung up in the countryside and legitimate and free circulation of goods has also become widespread, thereby contributing to the promotion of production and an improvement in the people's living conditions.

Nevertheless, along with the aforementioned achievements, certain negative phenomena and weak points have also emerged, thus causing adverse effects on our economic development, independence, and sovereignty. Some Lao businessmen are reported to have said that they would do whatever necessary just to make money. With that line of thinking, these businessmen have resorted to employing various unscrupulous tactics to make money, including smuggling goods into the country to avoid import duties, engaging in trade beyond the limits permitted by the state, bribing cadres or certain authorities for favors in circulating and transporting illicit goods, and so forth. Some Lao businessmen have exploited loopholes in the laws by cooperating with foreign businessmen to carry out smuggling activities. The above-mentioned line of thinking, doing whatever one can do just to make money, has created direct adverse effects on the economic development in our country. The current economic situation has clearly reflected this phenomenon. Once the economy of a certain country is adversely affected, its social and political life will certainly be affected as well.

Therefore, in carrying out business operations, one must take into consideration national pride, independence, sovereignty, and security. It can be said that the conducting of business operations along the line of thinking of doing whatever possible just to make money is a serious mistake. This is because our national pride, independence, and sovereignty cannot be bought by any amount of money. All these things cannot be bought in any marketplace. Our national independence is most sacred.

We gained it not through a purchase but through carrying out a protracted struggle under the leadership of the LPRP and with numerous great sacrifices made by Lao revolutionaries and multiethnic people.

Therefore, based on the above-mentioned reasoning, it is necessary that in carrying out business transactions, our Lao businessmen fully realize the business ethic and know how to express themselves in showing their sense of patriotism and reverence of national independence.

**French Socialist Party Delegation Ends Visit**  
*BK0505120889 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, May 5 (KPL)—A delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Mr Pierre Quidoni, the national secretary for international relations left here for home yesterday ending its three-day visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

Seeing the delegation off at the airport was Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of and first deputy head of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

French Ambassador to Laos Mr Marc Menguy was also present at the airport to bid farewell to the French delegation.

**Soviet Aid in Land Cultivation Survey Reported**  
*BK0805100889 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, May 8 (KPL)—The first step in the Lao-Soviet cooperation in the survey and analysis of 150,000 hectares of land for cultivation purpose in the Province of Savannakhet is now complete.

The project is aimed at classifying types of soil and plants to be cultivated in each zone. The actual cultivation is to start in 1990.

## Philippines

**Aquino To Be Uncommittal During U.S. Trip**  
*HK0805120589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 8 May 89*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Aquino has today affirmed that she will not make any commitment regarding the bases in the country during her trip to the United States. Earlier, Vice President Salvador Laurel and former Senator Lorenzo Tanada had urged the president to cancel her U.S. trip because it may allegedly give the United States the

opportunity to obtain a commitment in relation to their military facilities in the country. The president stressed that she cannot do this because it would be in violation of the Constitution.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] So when I mention before that there will be talks on the new bases, these will be talks to find out whether, indeed, the bases should go or the bases should stay, but always thinking that it needs a new treaty; and its only the Senate that can ratify such a treaty. So, I have sworn to uphold the Constitution to preserve and defend the Constitution. So, I would like to assure both Senator Tanada and Vice President Laurel that I will never do anything in violation of the Constitution. [end recording]

**Quezon City Seeks Transfer of JUSMAG Office**  
*HK0905042189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 May 89 p 3*

[Text] The Quezon City council has proposed a resolution transferring the Joint United States Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) facilities outside the city because the presence of the U.S. installation poses a threat to civilians in the area.

The proposed transfer the city came after communist guerrillas gunned down a U.S. Army officer in the area three weeks ago. Residents are reportedly alarmed over continuous threats from terrorist groups to attack U.S. facilities in the country.

Councilor Francisco Pangilinan, author of the resolution, described the presence of a U.S. facility in a residential area in Diliman serves as a "magne" to terrorist attacks.

The resolution was filed last Friday and deliberations on it will start next week.

"Personally, I feel that this is already affecting the lives of the residents in the area," Pangilinan said. "As a city councilor, I feel it is my duty to look after the welfare of my constituents."

Pangilinan said there were two compelling reasons why Jusmag should be removed from the area. He cited the killing of U.S. Army Col. James Rowe last April 21 and the bombing of the facility by Libyan terrorists two years ago.

He said the council had earlier passed a resolution removing military camps out of Metro Manila. He added that the council has also been lobbying in Congress to move Camps Aguinaldo out of the crowded residential district in Quezon City because residents around these camps might be hit in case of attacks in these camps.

The city council resolution cited the killing of civilian in Marikina during the August 28.



**U.S. Said To Step Up Arms Delivery**  
HK0805123389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER* in English 7 May 89 pp 1, 8

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] The U.S. Government will deliver within this year 30 brand-new helicopter gunships to support the Armed Forces' full-scale war to defeat the New People's Army [NPA] before 1991.

A military source said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is also awaiting the delivery of 30 patrol craft speedboats, several fast attack watercraft, and thousands of trucks, jeeps and radios, all brand-new, which were ordered from the U.S. under the military assistance program.

Designed purely for combat, the MD-500 helicopter gunship from McDonnell Douglas is fitted with rockets and a machinegun. Small but compact, the craft travels fast, almost without noise. It costs about \$1 million.

These sophisticated aircraft will be deployed to the frontlines in such a way that each gunship can reach any battle site within 15 minutes. Except for the pilot and the gunner, the MD-500 carries no passengers.

The war materiel are part of the U.S. military and economic assistance package agreed upon during the review of the R. [Republic of the Philippines]-US Military Bases Agreement last October.

The pact, which expires in 1991, allows the U.S. to maintain military bases and installations here.

Another pact allows a US military mission—the Joint US Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG)—to “advise” the AFP on counterinsurgency.

Last April 21, NPA rebels shot and killed Col. James Rowe, Chief of the ground forces division of the JUSMAG, for allegedly “participating” in the insurgency war. He was the highest ranking U.S. official slain by guerillas in their 20-year war.

U.S. Adm. Huntington Hardisty, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific who was here on a visit, said U.S. soldiers will defend themselves if attacked, but will not put themselves in a direct confrontation with the rebels.

The NPA has announced several times its plan to attack and destroy U.S. military facilities and personnel.

An *INQUIRER* source said the Philippine Navy [PN] and the Marines will use the seacraft in fighting the navy component of the NPA, the Bagong Naval ng Bayan (Banaba).

Most of the radios will be for the 60,000-strong Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU), the same source said.

He said the AFP conducted a thorough research on its needs before coming up with the list. He said all the items in the “shopping list” are geared toward attaining a maximum impact in the counter-insurgency campaign.

He said that in the past, the AFP merely acquired what was available from the United States. But now, he said, the items listed were considered in the light of the military strategy on insurgency.

“Pinag-aralan nang husto ‘yan, (This was carefully studied),” he said.

He said Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP chief of staff, also wanted to modernize the AFP, particularly the Navy and the Air Force.

The source said De Villa noted that while the Army and the Constabulary were getting modern land armaments, the Air Force and the Navy were still using antiquated craft.

“General de Villa said it was about time we modernized PAF [Philippine Air Force] and PN,” the source said.

The PAF recently bought 18 S-211 trainer jets at \$1 million each from the Agusta Group of Companies in Italy. The purchase, however, was questioned at the Congress allegedly because of some irregularities.

In an earlier interview, de Villa said the AFP “will maximize every dollar” provided in the military assistance pact. But he said the AFP will not “sacrifice quality for quantity.” He said the AFP will only “ask precisely what it needs.”

The United States is the sole supplier of war materiel to the AFP. Most of the U.S.-made items, however, are second-hand and thus, accident-prone. Several Huey helicopters have crashed in the past years, killing at least one brigadier general.

**Sparrow Killings Said ‘Handiwork’ of Kintanar**  
HK0805122389 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 7 May 89 pp 1, 4

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The rash of “Sparrow” killings in Metro Manila the past weeks was apparently the handiwork of a small group of communist rebels loyal to former New People's Army [NPA] chieftain Romulo Kintanar, a military intelligence report said.

But the killings, the report said, were not sanctioned by the top communist leadership and appeared to have been ordered only by Kintanar “to show he has regained leadership over the movement's guerrilla force.”

Kintanar and his common-law wife, Gloria Asuncion-Jopson, escaped from the military stockade in November 1987 after attending a birthday party hosted by their jailer, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Maj. Robelito Comilang.

The military said it would take sometime before Kintanar could resume the leadership because of his capture. The movement would still have to check his loyalty before accepting him back into central committee.

The report, prepared by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence service, said the killings would indicate that Kintanar had regained authority over the Sparrow, the urban NPA liquidation squad.

Kintanar's actions, however, would widen the rift between his group and the communist leadership which does not approve of intensified urban terrorism, the report said.

The communist leadership has found that terrorism is counter-productive because it turns away supporters.

There has been a backlash against the movement's bombing of bridges in Bicol and the recent purge in the movement has demoralized a number of rebel cadres and guerrillas, the report said.

This resulted in the movement's shift of strategy. It now tries to build political and united front to consolidate its forces and avoid terrorism to win back people's support.

Terrorism has been the source of major conflict between rival factions within the communist leadership and the ouster of Kintanar after his arrest last year gave the leadership time to make adjustments, the report said.

**FRG 'Indignant' Over Report on Aid Support**  
*HK0805124989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 7 May 89 p 6*

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany was indignant over the Filipino military attache in Bonn that West German foundations have been supporting subversive groups in the Philippines, a high ranking official of the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] disclosed yesterday.

The DFA official, who requested anonymity, said that the West German government "almost" threatened to withdraw economic support from the government of President Corazon Aquino after learning of the "inaccurate" report.

"The West Germans were in a terrible mood when they confronted former Ambassador to West Germany Augusto Cesar Espiritu about the matter," the source said. "For a while, the strain endangered the economic relations of the two countries."

The Filipino military attache to Bonn, Col. Ismael Villareal, a former official of the National Intelligence Coordinating Authority, reportedly admitted to Espiritu he made the report to the Armed Forces high command here, the DFA official said.

But Villareal claimed the report was not intended for publication. Military authorities, however, leaked the report to the press last year.

In his report, Villareal named three West German foundations which he claimed have been supporting subversive organizations: DFE Foundation, which is engaged in the development of Third World countries; the think-tank of the West German foreign ministry; and Miser-eor, a foundation supported by Protestant churches in West Germany.

The DFA official explained the Philippines received an equivalent to P605 million in grants and loans from West Germany.

#### **Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita Visits**

##### **Arrives in Manila**

*OW0605060389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT*  
*6 May 89*

[Text] Manila, May 6 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived here from Jakarta on Saturday on the fifth and last leg of a nine-day swing through five Southeast Asian countries.

Takeshita is scheduled to meet Philippine President Corazon Aquino later in the day.

The prime minister, who earlier visited Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, will return to Tokyo on Sunday.

##### **Outlines Aid Proposals**

*OW0605144589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT*  
*6 May 89*

[Text] Manila, May 6 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Philippine President Corazon Aquino here Saturday that Japan is ready to make substantial contributions to a multibillion-dollar international economic aid plan proposed for her country.

Takeshita also offered Tokyo as a venue for an international conference of Philippine donor countries, saying such a meeting should be held as soon as possible, according to Japanese sources.

The sources quoted Takeshita as telling Aquino in their meeting that preparations are being made toward convening the international conference this year.

Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush, in a meeting in Washington in February, agreed to make every possible effort to launch the aid program for the Philippines.

The plan, proposed in early 1988, may require 6 to 10 billion dollars over the next five years with substantial portions expected to be contributed by Japan.

Japan and the United States account for almost 90 percent of the total foreign aid given to the Philippines.

The Philippines' external debt totaled 27.9 billion dollars at the end of the 1988, down from 28.7 billion dollars a year before.

The sources said Takeshita dealt with the aid program at length while Aquino insisted stability of her country is essential for security in Southeast Asia.

Describing the 100-minute summit meeting held at the Malacanang presidential palace as "very, very positive," a Philippine spokesman said, "(Takeshita) made a strong commitment to the nation-building efforts of the Aquino government."

The Japanese sources said Aquino highly appreciated Takeshita's statement about the multibillion-dollar economic aid plan.

Takeshita brought up the issue at last year's summit meeting of seven major western economic powers held in Toronto.

Appreciating his initiative, Aquino said she hopes Japan will play a greater role in representing views of other Asian countries in this year's meeting scheduled to be held in Paris in July.

Japan is the only country attending the meeting from the Asian region.

On bilateral relations, Aquino thanked Takeshita's cooperation in helping her government, noting that Japan was the first country to increase economic aid to the Philippines after she was sworn in as president in a military-backed revolt in February 1986.

Takeshita, who is due to resign in a bribery scandal, arrived here Saturday afternoon from Jakarta on the final leg of a tour of five Southeast Asian countries.

In a speech delivered at a banquet hosted by Aquino later in the day, Takeshita referred to the aid plan again and said, "Japan has been actively involved since its earliest stages."

"I earnestly hope that (the plan) can start as soon as possible," he added in the speech.

Aquino, meanwhile, told the dinner meeting, "as we looked for a sympathetic response to the necessity for economic relief to assure the survival of Philippine democracy, we found the clearest and most encouraging answer from Japan."

She said the multibillion-dollar economic aid plan will help her country "unshackle itself from the bonds of poverty and join the long march toward progress and development."

**Aquino, Takeshita Discuss Aid Plan**  
HK0705004089 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 2300 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has reaffirmed his government's commitment that the multimillion dollar Philippine Aid Plan will be launched this year. Takeshita made the assurance in his talks with President Aquino at the main conference room of Malacanang. He said Japan will make a substantial contribution to ensure the program's success.

Among those who attended the meeting were representatives from the Departments of Foreign Affairs of both countries and officials of economic departments of both governments.

Ambassador Tolentino of the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Japanese premier made a very strong commitment to the nation-building efforts of the Aquino government. Tolentino said both leaders noted the significant gains achieved by the two countries after the 1986 revolution.

For her part, President Aquino thanked Takeshita for his influential role in the recent Toronto summit of the Group of Seven. During that summit meeting, the Japanese leader persuaded member countries, mainly the United States, Canada, France, Great Britain, and West Germany, to support the Multilateral Assistance Initiative.

Takeshita is scheduled to enplane back to Tokyo today, ending his 9-day official visit to ASEAN countries.

**Takeshita Ends Visit**  
HK0705070489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT  
7 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 7 (AFP)—Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left here for Tokyo Sunday, ending a nine-day tour of Southeast Asia, his last as the country's premier, airport officials said.

During his overnight stay in Manila the outgoing premier pledged Tokyo's substantial contribution to an multibillion-dollar international aid plan to revive the Philippine economy and urged its launching this year.



He also warned Philippine President Corazon Aquino against being over-optimistic about improved international relations, particularly the "rosy picture of the Soviet Union" many people had following Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's initiation of a more open policy.

As an example he cited the lack of progress in solving Japan's territorial dispute with Moscow, a reference to talks in Moscow between Japanese Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno and Soviet officials over four islands off northern Japan occupied by the Soviets since World War II and claimed by Japan.

His Manila trip, his second as prime minister, was the last leg of a five-nation swing which also took him to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

Prior to the tour he announced he would resign after the passing of Japan's 1989 budget to take responsibility for a financial scandal which has rocked his government.

#### **Aquino Thanks Takeshita for Support**

OW0705133989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT  
7 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 7 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino thanked Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Sunday for visiting Manila and for his economic and political support over the years.

"I would like to express again, on behalf of the Filipino people, our deep appreciation and gratitude for all that Prime Minister Takeshita has done for the Philippines," Aquino said in her report of the visit during her regular weekly radio program.

Takeshita, who arrived here Saturday on the last leg of a five-nation Southeast Asian tour, said Japan will make a "substantial contribution" to an international aid plan for the Philippines. The aid plan was the centerpiece of discussions between the two leaders.

In her radio program, Aquino recalled Takeshita's first visit to Manila as prime minister in 1987, when her government was "undergoing very difficult and critical times" due to a coup attempt in August of that year by mutinous right-wing troops.

She said she was "very grateful" to Takeshita for visiting the country at the time "to lend support and stability to my administration."

Takeshita visited Manila on his first foreign trip as prime minister in December 1987 to address leaders of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) during its summit meeting.

Aquino also thanked Takeshita for expressing support for the Philippines during the Toronto summit of industrial nations in 1988 and for the multilateral aid program he outlined during his visit to the U.S. in February.

#### **Leaders React To Pledge of Support**

OW0705150389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT  
7 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 7 KYODO—Philippine leaders have expressed deep satisfaction over Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's pledge of support for an international aid plan for the Philippines.

Takeshita, who just concluded a nine-day swing through Southeast Asia, said Japan will make a "substantial" contribution to the Philippine Aid Plan.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino personally welcomed Takeshita on his arrival at the airport and rode with him to his hotel in the same presidential limousine on Saturday. She was the only government leader of five countries visited by Takeshita to do so.

Although Takeshita did not say how much Japan is willing to contribute to the multibillion-dollar aid plan, Philippine officials and business leaders welcomed the assurance of Japanese support.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Takeshita's visit to the five Southeast Asian countries demonstrated "Japanese determination to help in the development of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)."

Manglapus said that Takeshita's resignation expected later this month will not affect the commitments he made during his talks with ASEAN leaders because he "remains strong" within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Senate President Jovito Salonga and House of Representatives Speaker Ramon Mitra said Takeshita's visit was "reassuring with regard to the continuity of Japanese (foreign) policy."

Business leader Aurelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said he was "very hopeful the aid plan will take off the ground specially with (Takeshita's) promise."

Industrialist Roberto Villanueva, who heads the government council in charge of administering the aid plan, said he was "very encouraged and very happy with the results of the visit."

Most Manila newspapers on Sunday expressed similar upbeat views in editorials.

The MANILA BULLETIN, the largest circulating English-language newspaper in the Philippines, said Takeshita's visit "follows the custom" of affirming Japanese "friendship and cooperation."

The MANILA TIMES said his visit to the five ASEAN capitals "has quieted concern that the leadership crisis in Japan would undermine his nation's policies toward Southeast Asia."

The PHILIPPINE STAR, on the other hand, commented on Takeshita's April 25 announcement of his intention to resign saying "he should be lauded for the honorable decision ... From our viewpoint, his was a Christian act, and, by the Christian principle, one who repents of any misdeed is forgiven."

Another newspaper MANILA STANDARD, however, criticized Aquino for not raising the issue of exploitation of some 50,000 to 80,000 Filipino workers, mostly women, in Japan during the meeting with Takeshita.

"It is both surprising and tragic that their plight was not considered important enough to merit inclusion in the official agenda," the MANILA STANDARD said in an editorial accompanied by a cartoon depicting a Filipino laying out a red carpet for Takeshita with the words "justice for pinays" [Filipinas residing abroad] written on it.

#### Columnist Urges Caution

HK0805125789 Manila THE MANILA STANDARD  
in English 8 May 89 p 11

[From column by Ariel Bocobo: "Juico Under fire"]

[Text] The cat is finally out of the bag. The visit to Manila of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, in the course of a swing through key Asian countries, led to an admission by members of his official party that Japan is intensely engaged in a campaign to organize an Asia-Pacific economic bloc under its leadership.

This is exactly the same compelling reason for the cataclysmic Pacific War which devastated many countries, with the Philippines as the most pulverized nation fighting on the side of the Americans, who ironically are now backing Japan's bid to reduce the whole of Asia into a vassal region.

The Japanese campaign during the Pacific war was known as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in pursuit of which the Japanese imperial military forces under Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Gen. Masaharu Homma, Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, Adm. Chiuchi Nagano, and company conquered almost all nations in the region. In so doing, the Japanese left a wide swath of death and destruction. The wounds and memories of that war still remain among millions of victims.

The Japanese dream which, we thought, burst with the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki more than 40 years ago is today on the verge of fulfillment.

The new invaders, no longer derided as small, bow-legged, buck-toothed and slanteyed savages, are all over Asia in pinstriped blue suits, pockets brimming with

dollars and yen, backed by the most advanced technology. Speaking in correct English, they sweet-talk gullible and unsuspecting Asian leaders into joining the new version of Tojo's co-Prosperity sphere.

Takeshita and his group must inwardly be sneering at the sycophantic reception according them in Manila and other Asian cities—in this city especially, where no less, than President Aquino acknowledged that without any Japanese aid, this country would go to the dogs.

That \$2 billion pledged by Takeshita to a proposed \$10-billion Philippine Aid Plan ingeniously crafted by the U.S. is an offer hard to refuse. There goes our pride, our valor and heroism in the last war, the sufferings of millions of our war victims—and out nationhood.

To use a tired platitude, Beware of Greeks (Japanese) bearing gifts ...

As to those puzzled as to why the U.S. is the puppet master behind this new Japanese offensive in the Pacific, the answer is easy. The U.S. takes care only of its interests—and the hell with so-called special relationships with other countries. It needs Japan to assure U.S. dominance in this part of the globe.

But in certain grim stories, even the puppets turn around to devour the puppet master.

#### Editorial Welcomes Takeshita's Pledge

HK0805130189 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
8 May 89 p 4

[Editorial: "A Welcome Development"]

[Text] Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's assurance of Japanese support for the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] is a welcome development that should propoel officials coordinating the PAP to immediately come up with specific programs and projects to be presented to the the Tokyo government.

It is obvious that the visiting Japanese head of government deliberately avoided giving any specific aid target for PAP for a number of reasons.

First, Mr Takeshita, who recently offered to leave his post as prime minister, is no longer in a position to commit a definite level of Japanese assistance in deference to his successor.

Second, top Japanese officials generally avoid making specific commitments for programs such as the multilateral aid scheme, preferring to leave the numbers game to technical men who are in a better position to do the job.

Thirdly and most importantly, Tokyo, along with other potential donors are getting the impression that the Philippine side is not quite prepared to give a detailed listing of projects at this time.

It is therefore the job of the PAP coordinating council to now come forward with a more detailed shopping lists of projects for submission to donor countries. Such a listing, we understand, would be presented to a pledging session among potential donors to be hosted by Japan sometime in June.

The PAP coordinating council on its own may not be able to do this, considering that it still does not have the technical staff and secretariat to do the selection, screening and evaluation of projects for inclusion in the aid program.

This is where other agencies, like the National Economic and Development Authority as well as private research groups should come in. Rather than creating another layer of bureaucracy, the PAP council should confine its job to negotiating with donors and overall coordination and monitoring of projects to be covered by the proposed aid program.

**Japan's Stakes in Presence of U.S. Bases Cited**  
*HK0805130989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 8 May 89 p 6*

[From column by Jesus Bigonia: "Japan's Stake in Presence of U.S. Bases Here"]

[Text] As predicted, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita pledged Japan's aid to the Philippines' economic recovery efforts. The importance of an economically strong and friendly Philippines has been impressed on him by his Washington allies. Furthermore, an indebted Philippines would not refuse a Japanese request for a continued American military presence in the Philippines. For Clark Air Base and Subic naval facility have kept Japan's oil and commercial lifelines open despite a growing Soviet presence in Vietnam.

The straightest and, therefore, the shortest route that Middle East oil, so vital to Japanese industry, must take to Japan passes through the South China Sea. Such passage could be closed at a bottleneck between the Philippines and Vietnam. Products of Japanese industry intended for Southeast Asian countries take the same route, if coming from the opposite direction. Without Clark and Subic Soviet Naval and air power now based at Cam Ranh Bay, could interdict this passage with ease and impunity.

Japan is, therefore, the chief beneficiary of continued presence of United States military bases in the Philippines. This is the reason Japan is paying the bill for Philippine economic rehabilitation. For European participants in the so-called Philippine Aid Program should be expected to be minimal. Germany, because of proximity, even the United States because of a Polish minority, is more interested in pulling up Poland from economic stagnation. As France is more inclined to helping Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

But what must be stressed is that the so-called aid is nothing but a package of loans. Apart from a few niggardly grants in aid, these loans will have to be paid back at some future time by the Filipino people through taxes. Conceded that they may all be "soft" loans, that is low interest rate and long term loans, they are nevertheless debts. All this talk about aid is pure gobbledygook designed to pull the wool over the Philippine public's eyes.

**Thailand**

**U.S. Congressional Charges Provokes Reaction**

**House Committee Responds**

*BK0605115389 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai*  
*6 May 89 pp 1, 2, 20*

[Text] Saman Chomphuthep, assistant spokesman for the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, has reported that a group of 94 Republican U.S. congressmen signed a letter of condemnation last week accusing the Thai Government of allowing the Thai-Cambodian border area to be used for hideouts of men and weapons. They held Thailand responsible for encouraging fighting along the border, resulting in the death of many people—especially women and children.

Saman said the letter was sent to the Foreign Ministry through the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C., on 4 May. On the same day, members of the house committee called on Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to discuss the issue. The prime minister said he wanted to wait until talks between the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh were over before taking up this issue for consideration. "The prime minister said that once the talks between the two were over, we will not get involved in the problem of the three Cambodian factions anymore and will not recognize any factions operating along the Thai border," Saman disclosed.

The house committee's assistant spokesman said that there is a conflict in policy between the prime minister and the foreign minister. The policy of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila is that of prolonging the problem in Cambodia by supporting the three Cambodian factions operating along the Thai-Cambodian border. Saman said he thinks there should be a cease-fire while negotiations between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen are going on. Afterwards, we should support Hun Sen to give back power to the Cambodian people through a general election.

Saman said that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will propose to Parliament that this issue be put on its agenda of deliberations as an urgent motion. There should be a deliberation by the legislature, and we should provide the American congressmen with an explanation. As he is a member of the Solidarity Party, which is in the



opposition bloc, Saman said he will submit the proposal to a meeting of opposition parties, which will call for a no-confidence debate against the foreign minister for trying to prolong the problem in Cambodia thus obstructing progress in talks between the Cambodian factions and providing a reason for the U.S. congressmen's charge.

Another member of the house committee, Major General Siphanom Wichitworasan, a Parliament member from Sakon Nakhon and member of the Social Action Party, said that the prime minister stressed to him during a meeting that the old-style diplomacy will not work any more; we have to get the four Cambodian factions to talk with each other or the fighting will continue endlessly. Sanya Sathirabut, another member of the house committee, said the issue could affect foreign relations. The 94 U.S. congressmen should have asked Thailand first in order to check the accuracy of the report and if true, they could have given us a quiet warning. "In my opinion, the United States is not very reliable. For instance, Vice President Dan Quayle praised Thailand for its prosperous economy. This is because he saw only Bangkok and nothing beyond that. Anyway, there might be some kind of meaning that we do not understand," Sanya said.

Sanya noted that there must be something behind the U.S. congressmen's action since the United States has been pressuring Thailand on several issues, including the generalized system of preferences, pharmaceutical patent protection, and action under Section 301.

#### Spokesman Dismisses Allegation

BK0705122889 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai  
7 May 89 pp 1, 20

[Text] With reference to the letter signed by 94 American congressmen of the Republican Party, sent to the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, accusing Thailand of allowing the Thai-Cambodian border area to be used as hideouts for soldiers and weapons, Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, explained to NAO NA that the same letter had been sent to the Foreign Ministry last month. In the letter, the U.S. congressmen wanted the Foreign Ministry to check and prevent human rights violations at the refugee camps under Khmer Rouge control. Chet said the ministry had already sent a reply a long time ago.

The director general of the Information Department said the congressmen seemed to be satisfied with the ministry's explanation and did not come back with any new demands. He noted that Thais and foreigners, however, look at problems differently. The U.S. congressmen prefer publicity on issues involving human rights. They have sent letters to many countries—including Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand—accusing them of human rights violations. Thailand has received this kind of letter many times before.

Chet said that "this is an unimportant matter. We have cleared ourselves with them, and we believe they understood our explanation. Anyway, the ministry does not understand why the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs has just received the letter. The problem will not affect our relations."

Concerning the opposition parties' move to censure the foreign minister over the policy on Cambodia, Chet said the minister will be ready to give explanations to the parliament. Chet rejected as untrue the accusation that the Foreign Ministry was responsible for prolonging the conflict in Cambodia. The problem dated back ten years ago, giving many headaches to the Foreign Ministry. The ministry has been trying to solve the problem which, although an external one, has largely affected our country. We have been making efforts to solve the problem, to the point that Vietnam has agreed to pull out all its troops from Cambodia. This is good news because it means the Cambodian people will have their independence back.

[BAN MUANG on 7 May carries an article on Samak Sunthorawet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party. Samak said the issue raised by the U.S. congressmen is an old problem, and he wondered from which source the congressmen got the information, which was rather stupid. He said: "I would like to hear Ambassador O'Donohue's opinion. Although he is new in Thailand, he must be well informed on the situation because he had been posted here once before. The previous two or three American ambassadors to Thailand should also be able to give better information to those representatives of the American people so that they do not make such inaccurate comments."

[SIAM RAT on 7 May carries an article saying that Dusit Sophitcha of the Community Action Party from Ubon Ratchathani Province, wants the government and the Foreign Ministry to counter the congressmen's charge. Dusit said: "The U.S. congressmen directed their attack against Thailand when all the Cambodian leaders were here. They probably wanted to sabotage General Chatchai Chunhawan's Indochina peace plan and cause Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam to quarrel."]

#### Committee Chairman Comments

BK0805092189 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] At the National Assembly this morning, Dr Prasit Chaiwirattana, MP for Chaiyaphum Province, in his capacity as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said: A letter signed by 94 U.S. congressmen was sent through the U.S. Embassy in Thailand protesting to the Thai Government its alleged negligence in allowing mistreatment of Cambodian refugees in the Khmer Rouge refugee camps. The alleged mistreatments include forcing the Cambodians to walk into Cambodian territory strewn with land mines, torturing refugees by various methods, and being negligent in giving medical

treatment to the sick. Prasit said such a practice by the U.S. congressmen was inappropriate and was an insult to the Thai National Assembly. According to normal practice, the U.S. congressmen should not have submitted the letter through the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, since the matter should have been tackled on a government-to-government basis.

Prasit went on to say that there were no such incidents in the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand as alleged by the U.S. congressmen, and such allegations of cruelty seemed impossible. Most of the above-mentioned U.S. congressmen have never visited the refugee camps in Thailand, and the information they obtained was incorrect. He said that he has therefore urged all the 357 Thai MP's to sign a letter of protest against the U.S. Congress concerning this issue.

**Letter Seen as 'Interference'**

*BK0905035189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*9 May 89 p 5*

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday denounced as interference in Thai domestic affairs a letter signed by 94 US congressmen asking the Thai Government to improve the human rights situation in Khmer Rouge-controlled refugee camps at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Solidarity MP for Khon Kaen Suwit Khunkitti said that Thailand was a free country and not a colony.

Any country asking another country to do something should ensure that it is not interfering in the affairs of that country, he said.

"The US holds that it is interested in the human rights issue but its demand is also a violation of the rights of another sovereign nation," Mr Suwit said.

Last month, 94 US congressmen submitted a letter to the Thai ambassador in Washington, charging human rights violations at Khmer Rouge camps for displaced Kampuchians inside Thailand.

They claimed the violations included summary executions, forced removal of refugees into minestrewn combat areas, forced labour, torture and denial of medical treatment.

They asked the Thai Government to improve access into the camps and introduce "displaced persons protection units."

They also said people in the camps should have free movement, adding that most would request removal to non-Khmer Rouge camps if allowed to.

Mr Suwit said the Thai Government may not have the right to do anything with the Khmer Rouge camps if they were not on Thai territory. But if they were, he said, the Government should adopt measures to guarantee human rights, while the Foreign Ministry should offer an explanation to the public.

However, Mr Suwit said the American call constituted an unwarranted demand and the Thai Government should retaliate.

"Parliament is ready to support the Government in retaliating, and this should include trade issues on which the US has been pressuring us," said Mr Suwit, who also chairs the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs committee.

Roi-et MP Chatchawan Chomphudaeng of the Social Democratic Force Party said the action was irresponsible, with total disregard for the good relations between Thailand and the US.

"They (the US Government) should not have done this to us. We have been close allies all along. If they had any problem, they should have contacted our Foreign Ministry," he said.

"Because they are not friendly towards us, we should do likewise to protect the honour and reputation of our country.

"If the US thinks that it has more humanity than Thailand, why don't they take the refugees instead of allowing them to be stranded in Thailand?" he asked.

Chat Thai MP Prasoet Sukhawat said Parliament should make its opinion on the matter known. He added that he expected the issue to be raised at a party meeting today.

He said the US was to blame for provoking the war in Indochina and for clandestinely supporting coup attempts elsewhere.

Mr Prasoet said Thailand had been weighed down by the problem of keeping and feeding the refugees while it received only a small amount of aid from other countries.

The US, he said, should take all the refugees.

In tit-for-tat action, Social Action MP for Chaiyaphum Dr Prasit Chaiwirattana called for at least 95 MPs, preferably Lower House members, to sign a protest letter for submission to the US Embassy in Bangkok.

He said the American congressmen had insulted the Thai Parliament and Government by handing the letter directly to the Thai ambassador and not through the US Government.

### Sitthi 'Hurt' by Accusation

BK0905102789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
9 May 89 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning he was hurt by a letter which 94 American congressmen wrote to the Thai government in protest against alleged human rights violation in Khmer Rouge-controlled camps of displaced Cambodians on the border.

The minister said the letter implied that the Thai authorities failed to take care of the displaced Cambodians and allowed the Khmer Rouge fighters to violate their human rights.

"We have responded to the allegations but the misunderstandings remain," he said.

The minister said the National Security Council [NSC] will hold a meeting soon to discuss on the issue, probably today or May 15.

The NSC will invite the military officials who look after the camps as well as representatives from the Foreign Ministry to the meeting, the minister said.

Sitthi said the Thai ambassador in Washington had clarified on the accusation to US authorities and that when US Vice President Dan Quayle visited the camps, he did not raise the issue at all.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said Thai authorities could not interfere with the Cambodian affairs.

He said Thailand got nothing from the affairs and only took blame for failure to take care of others.

The premier said he would consult with Sitthi on the issue at the Cabinet meeting today.

### Editorial Criticizes Charges

BK0905102289 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai  
9 May 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Proof of a Friend's Heart"]

[Text] A group of 94 U.S. congressmen of the Republican Party, which is the party of President George Bush, 3 weeks ago sent a letter to the Thai ambassador in Washington, D.C., Witthaya Wetchachiwa, condemning the Thai Government for human rights violations at refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

This is a direct result of a recent visit to Thailand by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, who also made a visit to the refugee camps and received information from UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation] and UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] officials. However, the congressman lacked background knowledge and understanding about the social and cultural aspects of Oriental people.

The U.S. congressman claimed that the Khmer Rouge violated human rights because, at the refugee camps and along the Thai-Cambodian border, he saw women and children walking back into Cambodia to join with their men in the fighting against Vietnamese aggressors.

When he saw women and children carrying weapons in the groups of resistance forces fighting for national liberation, the U.S. congressman did not understand what they were doing, because he did not understand the social and cultural background of the people in the East. In Western countries, there would be no such scenes for him to see. In the East, however, families always remain together, and this is why we see women and children clinging to their men despite the fact that the latter are on combat duty.

The accusation by the 94 U.S. congressmen is based on a misunderstanding that came from inaccurate information they obtained from Western sources. The Thai Foreign Ministry—which has concentrated on efforts to publicize how Thailand had to bear a heavy burden caused by the refugees—has not paid much attention to this aspect of the problem. The ministry has, instead, been stressing Thailand's humanitarian role of feeding the refugees while trying to achieve a political settlement of the Cambodian problem originating from Vietnamese aggression.

The action of the 94 congressmen constitutes an interference in Thailand's internal affairs. They did not give even the least honor to the Thai Government and parliament. This is an infringement on a friendly country. It should not have happened. The congressmen had the opportunity to check with a free country like Thailand for accuracy concerning what they had heard, especially considering the cordial relations existing between Thailand and the United States.

The U.S. congressmen should honor other countries on the principle of equality. They should not believe the illusion that a world power can make any kind of judgment on others. The role of world policeman ended 14 years ago with the U.S. defeat in the war in Indochina. Besides, there are more than two camps in the world today, and everybody is required to respect the principle of equality, peaceful coexistence, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

### Review of U.S. Relations, Quayle Visit

BK0505093789 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 4 May 89

["Special report" about Thai-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] For 155 years since the creation of diplomatic ties in 1833, the relations between the Governments of the United States and of Thailand are very good. The two governments, having long shared the ideas of promoting peace, freedom, and prosperity to the world community,



have tied each other closer during the past years. Numerous kinds of Thai-U.S. treaties and agreements can indicate a strengthening and understanding of cooperation between the two countries.

During the post World War II period when Thailand had to struggle to survive from the world economic recession and had to modernize itself to raise the living standard for the Thai people, the United States has played an important role in helping the Thai Government achieve the goal. And when the Thai Government faced in the sixties and seventies decades with the security threat from the world communist expansion, also the United States has come to assure to the Thai people of its duty of protecting every Southeast Asian nation including Thailand. Such U.S. policy toward Asia has gradually brought about the close cooperation in many areas between Bangkok and Washington, which consequently led to a political cohesion between the United States and noncommunist nations in Asia.

For 30 years, we have seen the continuities of the cordial relations between Thailand and the United States. The volume of the two-way trade has grown rapidly in recent years, totaling more than 5 billion U.S. dollars in 1988. Down through the years, Thailand's bright economic prospects, better Thai markets, an attractive and potentially very profitable one, the U.S. huge market is increasingly becoming important for Thai products. [sentence as heard] Thailand's dependence on the U.S. market becomes more obvious since Thailand's food processing industry has expanded a great deal. Thailand now becomes one of the world's leading producers and exporters of processed food. The Thai fruit and vegetable industry is also seeking a major expansion for its exporting capacity and the targeted market for these kinds of the Thai product is America, which for years has given Thailand the Generalized System of Preferences, or GSP, that have increased the competitiveness of the Thai products.

In the areas of political cooperation, the United States, as a major power in the Pacific region, has taken part in every important political affair. The U.S. role in this region has been perceived by Thailand as the attempt to bring peace and prosperity by the use of diplomatic ways to Asia. To the Kampuchean problem, for instance, the basic element for the U.S. policy has come along with ASEAN in pressing the Government of Vietnam to withdraw its occupation forces from Kampuchea. Like Thailand, the United States has seen Vietnam's illegal occupation as a root cause of the conflict in Kampuchea. The United States has joined with the majorities of the nations of the world in condemning Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and has called for every concerned parties to negotiate a settlement acceptable to all sides.

Concerning to the refugee problem, the United States has continued to help alleviate Thailand's heavy burden of giving temporary food to over 400,000 Indochinese people fleeing their homeland by accepting a large number of refugees to settle in the United States.

Besides, the government of America also cooperated with Thailand in suppressing the narcotics problem, which has much improved the illicit drug situation in recent years.

Dear listeners, we can conclude that U.S. policy toward Thailand is very constructive to the growth of the nation and the visit to Thailand by U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle between 3 and 4 May could be seen as an action to strengthen good understanding and further cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Sihanouk Rules Out Break With Khmer Rouge**

BK0905085089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT  
9 May 89

[Excerpts] Site B, Thailand, May 9 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told Cambodian refugees here Tuesday that he could not break his alliance with the Khmer Rouge, though he said he would like to do so.

The prince said that although Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen had asked him to join his government and drop the Khmer Rouge he was in no position to do that.

"I would like to do that, but the situation forces me to stay with the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Prince Sihanouk did not elaborate, but Bangkok-based diplomats said that while the former Cambodian monarch strongly disliked the Khmer Rouge, he believed that his political standing would be considerably lessened if he broke his alliance with them. [passage omitted]

During a visit to Site B, a camp eight kilometers (five miles) from the Cambodian border controlled by his faction in the tripartite coalition, the 67-year-old former Cambodian monarch also praised the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government for "some concessions" made toward a peace settlement.

But the prince said those concessions were not sufficient.

Speaking at a rally attended by about 10,000 people under a scorching sun, he said he had to "congratulate and thank Mr Hun Sen and his party (for the concessions) even if these congratulations and thanks displease my partners." [passage omitted]

Prince Sihanouk said that Khmer Rouge chief negotiator Khieu Samphan had offered Monday to change the name of the U.N.-recognised guerrilla alliance, formally known as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The prince said he had called for such a move for a long time and that the Khmer Rouge initiative had come "somewhat too late."

Prince Sihanouk told the meeting at this camp, which houses some 60,000 refugees, that in the event of a settlement he would negotiate with Western countries to obtain political asylum for those in the camp who felt the peace agreement did not offer sufficient guarantees for their safe return to Cambodia.

While he drew roaring applause when he said, "I promise you that this year we will go to Cambodia," the prince cautioned the refugees not to rush into preparations to go home.

"Don't sell your pigs, don't sell your chickens, don't sell your houses yet," he said. [passage omitted]

**Editorial Advocates Cease-Fire in Cambodia**  
BK0905044989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
9 May 89 p 8

[Editorial entitled: "Ceasefire in Cambodia is Conducive to Peace"]

[Text] Leaders of the four Cambodian parties have met off and on to negotiate a peace settlement in recent months. Yet their men continued to fight in the battlefields of Cambodia despite the improving atmosphere at the negotiation table.

Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan last weekend renewed his call for a ceasefire in Cambodia during an unofficial visit to Bangkok by Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh regime. He believes a ceasefire will further improve the atmosphere for peace negotiations and facilitate an early completion of the Vietnamese military withdrawal from Cambodia. Moreover, it will save lives, not only of those combatants in Cambodia, but also of those innocent Thai villagers and Cambodian displaced persons along the Thai-Cambodian border as well.

Hun Sen quickly responded by voicing full support to Premier Chatchai's call for a ceasefire. He even pledged a unilateral ceasefire by his troops should the three parties of the Cambodian resistance refuse to honour a ceasefire.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the nationalist party, is personally in favour of a ceasefire and he urges Premier Chatchai to hold a meeting in Bangkok for the four Cambodian parties to discuss it. Hun Sen also would like to see Premier Chatchai host a ceasefire meeting.

However, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan is adamantly against a ceasefire as long as there are Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front], has not made known his position on this crucial issue.

We fully endorse Premier Chatchai's call for a ceasefire because we believe it will be conducive to further compromise and eventual reconciliation in the peace negotiations.

But how to maintain a ceasefire is much more difficult than calling for it. Thailand alone cannot ensure that all the four Cambodian parties will honour it once a truce agreement has been signed.

This is not to say that a ceasefire is impossible or impracticable. With the help of all the five permanent members of the United Nations' Security Council—China, the US, the Soviet Union, France and the UK—a ceasefire in Cambodia is possible.

China, the patron of the Khmer Rouge, can reduce and then stop arms supply to the Khmer Rouge while the Vietnamese troops are being withdrawn from Cambodia. China has publicly pledged to act on its promise to terminate the arms supply to the Khmer Rouge if all Vietnamese have actually been pulled out by September.

The US can scrap its plan to start sending "lethal aid" to boost the bargaining power of the non-communist Cambodian resistance parties of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. As things stand now, neither Prince Sihanouk nor Son Sann seems to be in a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime when they meet on negotiation table. The US effort should, therefore, be directed at supporting a continuation of the peace talks.

The Soviet Union, the patron of Vietnam, can ensure China in the Sino-Soviet summit next week that the complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia is genuine—and see to it that it is so. The Soviet credibility and prestige in the eyes of ASEAN will greatly increase if the Soviet Union can play this positive role promptly.

If the complete Vietnamese withdrawal is genuine—and so far Hanoi seems to want to make it so; thus it welcomes international observers to monitor the withdrawal—the Cambodian resistance parties, particularly the Khmer Rouge, will have no valid reason to reject a ceasefire.

France then can stop funnelling arms to Prince Sihanouk's nationalist army and concentrate instead on hosting meetings of Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, and of the four Cambodian parties in July.

The UK, meanwhile, can play a role in monitoring the Vietnamese withdrawal and the cessation of all external military [as published] to the four Cambodian parties. The US is the only UN Security Council permanent member without a direct stake in the outcome of the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

Even if the Khmer Rouge refuse to accept a ceasefire, Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen can start out in a two-party truce. Then they can try to persuade Son Sann to join in. Son Sann, whose KPNLF is militarily the weakest among the four Cambodian parties, will likely accept a ceasefire. Such partial ceasefire will still facilitate the Vietnamese withdrawal and reduce the border fighting.

The Khmer Rouge ought to realize that their military might doesn't necessarily make right all the time. Khieu Samphan should also take note that the ceasefire call came from Premier Chatchai, whose hospitality the Khmer Rouge cannot do without.

#### Chatchai Explains Foreign Policy Views

BK0905022989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 May 89 p 1

[Text] Thailand will avoid following the policies of superpowers by pursuing a broader view and approach to foreign policy, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan told Muslim leaders yesterday.

Without mentioning names, Gen Chatchai said superpower preparedness meant policies involving application of military and economic pressure.

The Premier was speaking to a group of Muslim leaders who called on him to offer blessings to mark the end of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

Gen Chatchai said his policy of turning battlefields into marketplaces has received a favourable response from every country.

The policy is to make friends with neighbours apart from ASEAN members with which Thailand already has close relations, he added.

Regarding peace in Kampuchea, Gen Chatchai said that since there were four factions in that country, it was necessary that Thailand associate with all as that was the only way of bringing them to the negotiating table.

He stressed that he did not want to spend too much time on Kampuchea but rather on the country's internal affairs.

The Government, he said, would concentrate on distributing income to rural areas by promoting new industrial plants which would create more jobs.

Industrial development would also prevent more forest destruction and shifting cultivation, he added.

Gen Chatchai said that the past decade has seen too much emphasis on agriculture, resulting in wide-scale forest destruction.

Concerning economic policy, he said Thailand's export volume for 1989 was set at 500,000 million baht.

#### Vietnam

#### Hun Sen Briefs Nguyen Co Thach on Talks

BK0905090189 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT  
9 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 May (SPK)—On his way back from Jakarta, Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers, made a stopover in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 May and had a talk on the following day with Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

Hun Sen briefed Nguyen Co Thach on the results of his 2 May Jakarta meeting with Prince Sihanouk. Both held that these important steps for progress in the settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem will lead toward an overall political solution of that problem. The two sides unanimously noted that JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] have essentially settled the international aspect of the Cambodian problem: the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be conducted along with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and with the cessation of all foreign interference and all military aid to the Cambodian parties.

JIM 1 declared respect for the principle that Cambodia's internal problems must be settled by the Cambodians themselves without foreign interference. JIM 2 also demanded that the Cambodian parties settle through negotiations Cambodia's internal problems within a 4-month period in order to find an overall solution for the Cambodian problem. The success of the recent meeting in Jakarta between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk showed that with good efforts and goodwill from both sides, the government of the State of Cambodia and the forces of Prince Sihanouk have the complete capacity to settle the internal problems of Cambodia on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The process of the settlement of internal problems through negotiations between Cambodian parties has encountered difficulties. But, the results of the recent Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta clearly show that the state of Cambodia and the faction of Prince Sihanouk are two principal forces which play decisive roles in the settlement of Cambodia's internal problems.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach praised the state of Cambodia's tireless efforts for national reconciliation and the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.



### Daily Examines Results

BK0605070789 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT  
6 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—The national daily NHAN DAN today notes that the result of the recent fourth round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Jakarta is an important result. It is a breakthrough in the internal talks between the Cambodian parties, thus contributing to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue.

"This meeting," the paper says, "reflects the two sides' goodwill and constructive attitude for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue on the basis of national reconciliation. It meets the interests and aspiration of the Cambodian people at home and abroad and conforms to the trend of peaceful co-existence and cooperation in the region and throughout the world."

"Public opinion has welcomed Prince Sihanouk's practical attitude and endeavours to surmount obstructions in order to bring early peace to his country. The results of the talks once again show that the internal problems of Cambodia must be resolved by Cambodians themselves. Dialogue between Cambodians, first of all between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is the most effective way to solve the internal aspect of the Cambodia issue. All attempts to impose outside measures are impractical and doomed to failure," the paper says.

"The positive results of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Jakarta also demonstrate the strong posture and increasing international prestige of the State of Cambodia which is effectively controlling the entire territory and running all affairs of the country. They are opening a bright prospect for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia question considerably contributing to the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia," the paper stresses.

### Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials

BK0605155389 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT  
6 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei today presented his credentials to State Council Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho.

Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his wish that during his term of office here the Chinese diplomat would do his best to contribute to the normalization and restoration of the friendship between Vietnam and China.

### Vo Nguyen Giap Remembers Dien Bien Phu Victory

BK0705024089 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT  
6 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—General Vo Nguyen Giap has written an article entitled "Thirty Five Years After Dien Bien Phu" on the 35th anniversary of the historical battle. Following are excerpts of the article run by the Army review "QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN" in its latest issue:

Dien Bien Phu, like the Ho Chi Minh Campaign or the victories of Bach Dang, Chi Lang, and Dong Da, has become a golden milestone in the history of the Vietnamese people's glorious struggles against foreign aggression.

The Dien Bien Phu Campaign, the peak of the 1953-54 winter-spring offensive, was a strategic move to crush the biggest French enclave in Indochina. It put out of action the French garrison of 16,000 men, most of them from the best expeditionary forces. The resistance war came to a victorious end.

That was the first time an imperialist power of West Europe was defeated in a colony, and the victor was the Vietnamese people. Dien Bien Phu was an example of the strength of a small country which, though economically backward and militarily weak, managed to get the better of an aggressor economically and militarily very strong.

The victory of Dien Bien Phu triggered the collapse of colonialism on a global scale. It combined with various economic and political factors to force imperialist strategists, first of all American strategists, to turn to neo-colonialism.

The neo-colonialist war of aggression conducted by the U.S. imperialists against South Vietnam [as received]—the biggest aggression since World War II—was also defeated. With the historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign, our struggle for national liberation was brought to a successful end, and the path was open for the construction of socialism on a national scale.

Displayed at Dien Bien Phu are the militant solidarity of the entire Vietnamese people united around the correct leadership of the Communist Party; the solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea; and the support and assistance of the Soviet Union, China, and other fraternal socialist countries, and of progressive people all over the world, the French people included.

The victory of Dien Bien Phu in particular and the victory of the resistance to French aggression in general were owed to the successful combination of the Vietnamese people's patriotism and intelligence, of their revolutionary heroism and resourcefulness. Our people were determined to fight and knew how to fight, how to translate revolutionary enthusiasm into scientific thinking. They firmly grasped objective laws and acted accordingly. They founded and developed a unique military science for people's war in Vietnam.

At the beginning, we planned to destroy the enemy within two days and three nights, and our forces were deployed accordingly. Eleven days later, however, enemy reinforcements were rushed in and fortifications were set up to turn the Dien Bien Phu Valley into what was boasted to be an impregnable stronghold.

The leadership was faced with a difficult choice. Should they change their plans, and if so, what reaction might come from the cadres and soldiers? Big problems would arise, including possible alteration of extensive logistics arrangements that had been already made.

On the morning of December 25, a day before the deadline, the campaign command met briefly and decided to pull back the infantry and artillery to prepare for new plans.

More than a month and a half later, at 17:00 hrs on March 13, we opened up. The enemy had been misled into believing that we had given up our plan to attack Dien Bien Phu.

The campaign ended with our great victory after 55 days. It was followed by our success at the Geneva Conference and the subsequent restoration of peace in Indochina and the liberation of half of Vietnam.

After Dien Bien Phu, we again strove for peace and national reunification, but were forced to fight again. It took us 20 years to liberate the whole country, from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City, and to regain peace, independence, and national unity.

The relatively peaceful situation in our country today comes from the efforts made over the past 15 years by our army and people from the South to the North in their obligations to their country and to other peoples as well.

The lesson we learn from history is that to survive a country must combine construction with defence. Now, in the general trend for detente in the world and in this region, we must seize every opportunity to build our country economically while maintaining constant vigilance so that we can consolidate peace and make it durable in our country and, thereby, to contribute to peace and stability in the region and to the world peace.

The challenges we are facing are no less severe. Due to different causes, both objective and subjective, Vietnam is among the most backward countries in the world in terms of material and technical bases, and of living standards.

It is true that, in the words of Ho Chi Minh, fighting imperialism and feudalism is easier than fighting poverty and backwardness. War and peace have different rules. Even so, the lesson of Dien Bien Phu is still of practical value if correctly applied to new conditions. Lenin predicted that what had led to victory in revolution and civil war would also take Russia past obstacles in socialist revolution.

We must have the courage to face the present situation and must correctly analyse all the socioeconomic aspects. We must translate our patriotism and our loyalty to socialism into intelligent, scientific thinking. We must combine theory and practice and act according to rules. We must rely on the people and creatively apply

Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions in our country in keeping with the renovation policy of the Sixth CPV Congress. Such is the path we have to take in this new struggle—the struggle for a better life and for a place among the advanced countries in the world.

#### Addresses Today's Youths

BK0805143189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 7 May 89

[Interview with General Vo Nguyen Giap by Voice of Vietnam and Vietnam Television reporters on 7 May on the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Dien Bien Phu Victory—recorded]

[Text] [First reporter] Dear Comrade General: Looking back 35 years, could you please tell the Voice of Vietnam radio listeners and the Vietnam Television viewers about the most tense moment you experienced during the Dien Bien Phu Campaign.

[Vo Nguyen Giap] War is an extremely fierce contest of strength and always involves much urgency and tension. As far as the Dien Bien Phu battlefield was concerned, I think that the most difficult and most tense moment came during the 11 days and nights when our troops were deployed to fight a quick battle and to win a quick victory. Ever since the first day, I monitored all major and minor developments of the enemies' situation, giving much thought to the question of how to best implement the instructions given to me by Uncle Ho before I left for the battlefield. In his words, since the campaign was of utmost importance, we must be determined to fight and win.

It turned out that after 10 days and nights, the following decision had been reached: On 26 January our troops would be ordered to retreat and to move their artillery pieces out. The move would be effected at the very moment when all our military units were ready to open fire. Our troops would have to retreat and move their artillery pieces out to make new preparations in accordance with new combat maneuvers.

[First reporter] As far as the Dien Bien Phu Campaign is concerned, could you please tell us about the moment that moved you the most.

[Vo Nguyen Giap] I will remember forever that 35 years ago, at this very same moment—around 1730 hours—and on this very same date—7 May—Task Force Commander Le Trong Tan informed me over the phone that all enemy troops had raised the white flag at their defense complex and surrendered. I checked again and found out that General De Castries and his staff at Dien Bien Phu had been taken prisoners. As I was sitting down at a bamboo table where we used to hold our daily changeover meetings, writing a short message to inform Uncle Ho and the Political Bureau about our complete victory, I was deeply moved by the thought of the deaths of countless outstanding sons of the party and people who had fallen on the Dien

Bien Phu battlefield and other battlefields throughout the country, as well as on various other battlefields in Cambodia and Laos. The victory on that day was credited to each and every one of them.

[Second reporter] Comrade General, would you please take this opportunity to say something to the youths who are taking up weapons for national defense or who are participating in the construction of the socialist fatherland at present.

[Vo Nguyen Giap] Ever since I joined the revolution at 14, I and other youths my age all had firm confidence in our great strength and energy. Well, it can be said that people of the past generation outstandingly fulfilled their mission; and that they remained brave and intelligent, displayed marvelous combat gallantry, and recorded glorious armed exploits in the spring of 1954 and 21 years later in the spring of 1975. Together with our compatriots all over the country, we completely removed the smear of slavery and the shame of losing one's country, and brought about national independence and reunification.

Given the new situation, our youths must face new challenges and new tasks. I am of the opinion that our Vietnamese brothers and sisters should live up to their ideal, set goals, maintain energy, and possess cultural and scientific knowledge and technical know-how. Also, they should always try to renovate their thinking and work style, and should remain more active and more resourceful. They should realize that although we face towering difficulties, we also enjoy favorable conditions for making our people richer and our nation more powerful. It is my firm belief that our Vietnamese youth of both sexes will contribute to safeguarding peace, to bringing about a happier life to our people, and to defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. I am positive that our Vietnamese youth will reach all of these goals.

[First reporter] Dear Comrade General, we would like to thank you for the very vivid and very moving story you have just told us. Your belief in youth and the renovation undertaking of our party and people is very well founded. Your belief is shared by us and our people nationwide. Thank you, General.

**Article Evaluates Progress Made in Past 14 Years**  
*BK0605152189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Article from NHAN DAN 30 April SUNDAY MAGAZINE Issue No 12: "Joy and Uneasiness"]

[Text] Fourteen years ago, the entire country was filled with joy—the south was liberated after 30 years of fierce fighting that had exacted untold hardship and sacrifices on our compatriots and comrades, allowing the entire country, independent and free, to advance to socialism. We then thought about the next goal laid down by Uncle Ho in his testament—that of building a more grandiose and beautiful country. Fourteen years have elapsed but that goal is still far from being realized. The bureaucratic system of state subsidies, obsolete and conservative thoughts and habits, and opposition and sabotage by hostile forces from outside have obstructed the country's advance.

The broad process of renovation at home, together with the present renovation in foreign policy, is actually aimed at clearing obstacles and creating conditions for our people to realize their wish of developing the country. Why does a heroic nation that is noted for its industriousness and intelligence, and that has scored historic exploits have to confront mounting difficulties resulting from a decline and degradation in economic, financial, social, ethical, and everyday livelihood like this?

Let us bring into play the people's will and intelligence; muster all material and technical potentials; mobilize all political, scientific, and managerial talents; and truly broaden socialist democracy in order to create an even stronger impetus for the process of renovation, which has brought about some important results; restore the feelings of joy and pride; and drive away the uneasiness of our conscience!



## Australia

### Howard, Sinclair Removed as Opposition Leaders

BK0905012889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0100 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] The leaders of both of the parties in Australia's federal opposition coalition have been replaced. Mr Andrew Peacock is the new leader of the Liberal Party—the senior partner in the coalition. Mr Charles Blunt is the new leader of the National Party.

Mr Peacock defeated Mr John Howard at the meeting in Canberra of the Liberal Party's members of Federal Parliament by 44 to 27. The new party leader had been Mr Howard's deputy since 1987 when he unsuccessfully challenged for the post. He was previously leader of the opposition between 1983 and 1985.

Mr Peacock has also held several portfolios in conservative governments, including foreign affairs, industry and commerce, and the Army. The new deputy of the Liberal Party is its leader in the Senate, Senator Fred Chaney.

Radio Australia's national affairs reporter, (Christopher Kramer), said the dumping of Mr Howard follows fears that the party was moving too far to the right under his leadership.

Meanwhile, at another meeting in Canberra, Mr Charles Blunt has replaced Mr Ian Sinclair as leader of the National Party. Mr Sinclair, who had led the party since 1984, was also a former minister in conservative governments. Mr Blunt is the opposition spokesman on transport and aviation.

### 'Row' Over Signing of Antarctic Convention

BK0805054989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] A row continues over whether Australia should sign a convention on Antarctic mining. The Australian Conservation Foundation has rejected a statement by the foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, that if Australia signed it will have power of veto over mining activities in the Antarctic.

A spokesperson for the foundation said the only power Australia has is to stop the convention going ahead by refusing to sign it.

The convention must be signed by all foundation members of the Antarctic Treaty before it can become law. But already France has said it will not sign.

## New Zealand

### Minister Calls for New Antarctica Convention

BK0805053889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] New Zealand's environment minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, says the time is ripe for a new convention giving total environmental protection to Antarctica. But he says such a treaty would take some time to draft, and it would be better ratify the proposed minerals treaty than do nothing at all.

Mr Palmer was speaking on New Zealand Radio after returning from New Caledonia where he held talks with the French prime minister, Mr Michel Rocard, who also has responsibility for environmental matters. France has recently refused to sign the minerals treaty saying it was of little value.

Mr Palmer said he was urging Antarctic nations to sign the currently proposed minerals convention.

### Marshall Praises Murdered New Caledonia Leader

BK0505020389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0150 GMT  
5 May 89

[Excerpts] Wellington, May 5 (AFP)—New Zealand's Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said Friday [5 May] the whole of the South Pacific would mourn the deaths of Melanesian leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou and his deputy Yeiwene Yeiwene.

Mr. Marshall told reporters he was confident Thursday's "very considerable tragedy" would not affect the implementation of the Matignon accords, "given the support for the agreement in the territory".

"All of us who met Mr. Tjibaou and knew him were impressed by his courage and purposeful moderation," Mr. Marshall said. He was "a man of conviction and vision."

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, who left here Friday on a two-week tour of the South Pacific, would represent New Zealand at the funeral on Sunday, Mr. Marshall said.

"I will be sending my personal condolences to the families of Mr. Tjibaou and Mr. Yeiwene," he said. "The whole of the South Pacific will mourn their passing." [passage omitted]

### France To Continue Nuclear Tests

BK0805023689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT  
8 May 89

[Text] Wellington, May 8 (AFP)—French Prime Minister Michel Rocard has told New Zealand he is not in a position to change France's policy of nuclear testing in the South Pacific, New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said Monday.

In a radio interview from New Caledonia, Mr. Palmer said he had a long and frank exchange with Mr. Rocard after attending the funerals Sunday of slain Melanesian independence leader Jean Marie Tjibaou and his close aide Yeiwene Yeiwene.

"He knew the sentiments of the region, and it may be that at some other time and in some other circumstances French policy could change," Mr. Palmer said, "but at the moment ... He was not in a position to change it, he told me."

"I pointed out to him that in my judgement it would damage their (France's) policies in New Caledonia, because the whole of the (15-member South) Pacific Forum countries are opposed to French testing in the Pacific.

"We believe that this should be a nuclear free area, and French testing is really anathema to everyone who lives here."

He said Mr. Rocard had told him that France was about to begin a further series of underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

Mr. Palmer is on a two-week South Pacific tour to Western Samoa, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea before returning home on May 20.

France has exploded over 100 nuclear devices since it took its test programme underground in 1975.

### Poll Shows Lange's Popularity Dropping

BK0505101689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT  
5 May 89

[Text] Wellington, May 5 (AFP)—New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, beleaguered by discord within his Labour Party ranks, was given a further blow Friday by a public opinion poll which found he had only 11 per cent voter support as the country's leader.

The authoritative NEW ZEALAND HERALD-National Research Bureau poll found Mr. Lange enjoyed much less support as leader than an opposition member of Parliament, Winston Peters.

The poll, with a maximum sampling error of two per cent, found Mr. Lange's support had halved from a similar poll conducted last September.

Mr. Peters, an outspoken conservative National Party M.P. with a high public profile, was the preferred choice as prime minister of 20 per cent of the 2,000 eligible voters polled.

He was well ahead of his party's leader Jim Bolger, the preferred choice of just seven per cent of respondents.

Jim Anderton, the Christchurch M.P. who resigned his Labour Party membership last month to form the break-away left-wing New Labour Party, was the preferred choice of four per cent of respondents.

The same number chose Roger Douglas, the former finance minister sacked by Mr. Lange last December, as the country's leader.

The "don't know" category in the poll was a high 23 per cent.

Another poll released earlier this week found the Labour government had sunk to its lowest poll rating since it was first elected in 1984, with only 30 per cent of respondents saying they would have voted Labour if an election had been held the day they were questioned in late April.

The next general election in New Zealand will be held around September 1990.

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